The Daily Sentinel.

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The Daily Sentinel.

WM. E. PELL, PROPRIETOR.

THE PRESIDENCY.

Gov. Seymour's Letter of Acceptance of the Democratic Nomination—Endorsement of the Platform—Criticism of Congress, etc.

NEW YORK, August 5th.—Gov. Seymour has written a letter formally accepting the nomination of the National Democratic Convention for the office of President of the United States. The letter is as follows:

UTICA, Aug. 4th, 1868.

Gentlemen:—When in the city of New York, on the 11th ultimo, in the presence of a vast multitude, on behalf of the National Democratic Convention, you tendered to me its unanimous nomination as the candidate for the office of President of the United States, I stated I had no words "adequate to express my gratitude for the good will and kindness which that body had shown to me. Its nomination was unsought and unexpected. It was my ambition to take an active part, from which I am now excluded, in the great struggle going on for the restoration of good government, of peace and prosperity to our country, but I have been caught up by the overwhelming tide which is bearing us on to a great political change, and I find myself unable to resist its pressure. You have also given me a copy of the resolutions put forth by the Convention, showing its positions upon all the great questions which now agitate the country. As the presiding officer of that Convention, I am familiar with their scope and import—as one of its members I am a party to their terms. They are in accord with my views, and I stand upon them in the contest upon which we are now entering, and I shall strive to carry them out in future wherever I may be placed, in political or private life." I then stated that I would send you these words of acceptance in a letter, as is the customary form. I see no reason, upon reflection, to change or qualify the terms of my approval of the resolutions of the Convention. I have delayed the more formal act of communicating to you in writing what I then publicly said, for the purpose of seeing what light the action of Congress would throw upon the interests of the country. Its acts since the adjournment of the Convention show an alarm lest a change of political power will give to the people what they ought to have—a clear statement of what has been done with the money drawn from them during the past eight years. Thoughtful men feel that there have been wrongs in the financial management which have been kept from the public knowledge.

The congressional power has not only allied itself with military power, which is to be brought to bear directly upon the elections in many States, but it also holds itself in perpetual session, with the avowed purpose of making such laws as it shall see fit in view of the elections which will take place within a few weeks. It did not, therefore, adjourn, but took a recess to meet again if its partisan interests shall demand its re-assembling.

Never before in the history of our country has Congress thus taken a menacing attitude toward its electors. Under its influence some of the States organized by its agents are proposing to deprive the people of the right to vote for presidential electors, and the first bold steps are taken to destroy the right of suffrage.

It is not strange, therefore, that thoughtful men see in such action the proof that there are with those who shape the policy of the republican party motives stronger and deeper than the mere wish to hold the political power; that there is a dread of some exposure which drives them on to acts so desperate and so impolitic. Many of the ablest leaders and journals of the republican party have openly deplored the violence of congressional action and its tendency to keep up discord in our country.

The great interests of our Union demand peace, order and a return to those industrial pursuits without which we cannot maintain the faith or honor of our government. The minds of business men are perplexed by uncertainties. The hours of toil of our laborers are lengthened by the costs of living made by the direct and indirect exactions of government; our people are harassed by the heavy and frequent demands of the tax gatherer. Without distinction of party there is a strong feeling in favor of that line of action which shall restore order and confidence and shall lift off the burdens which now hinder and vex the industry of the country.

Yet at this moment those in power have thrown into the Senate chamber and congressional hall new elements of discord and violence. Men have been admitted as representatives of some of the Southern States with the declaration upon their lips that they cannot live in the States they claim to represent without military protection. These men are to make laws for the North as well as the South. These men, who a few days since were seeking as suppliants that Congress would give them power within their respective States, are to-day the masters and controllers of the actions of those bodies.

Entering there with minds filled with passions, their first demands have been that Congress shall look upon the States from which they come as in conditions of civil war; that a majority of their populations, embracing their intelligence, shall be treated as public enemies; that military forces shall be kept up at the cost of the people of the North, and that there shall be no peace and order at the South save that which is made by arbitrary power. Every intelligent man knows that these men owe their seats in Congress to the disorder in the South.

Every man knows that they not only owe their present positions to disorder, but that every motive springing from the love of power, of gain, of a desire for vengeance, prompts them to keep the South in anarchy. While that exists they are independent of the will or wishes of their fellow citizens—While confusion reigns they are the dispensers of the profits and the honors which grow out of a government of mere force.—These men are now placed in positions where they can not only urge their views of policy, but where they can enforce them.

When others shall be addressed in this manner from the remaining Southern States, although they will have in truth no constituents, they will have more power in the Senate, than a majority of the people of this Union, living in nine of the States. In vain the wisest members of the republican party protested against the policy that led to this result. While the chiefs of the late rebellion have submitted to the results of the war and are now quietly engaged in the usual pursuits for the support of themselves and their families, and are trying by the force of their example to lead back the people of the South to the order and industry not only essential to their well-being, but to the greatness and prosperity of our common country, we see that those who, without ability or influence, have been thrown by the agitations of civil convulsion into positions of honor and profit, are striving to keep alive the passions to which they owe their elevation, and they clamorously insist that they are the only friends of our Union—a Union that can only have a sure foundation in fraternal regard and a common desire to promote the peace, the order and the happiness of all sections of our land.

Events in Congress, since the adjournment of the Convention, have vastly increased the importance of a political victory by those who are seeking to bring back economy, simplicity and justice in the administration of our national affairs. Many republicans have heretofore clung to their party, who have regretted the extreme of violence to which it has run. They have cherished a faith that while the action of their political friends has been mistaken, their motives have been good. They must now see that the republican party is in that condition, that it cannot carry out a wise and peaceful policy, whatever its motives may be.

It is a misfortune not only to the country, but to a governing party itself, when its action is unchecked by any form of opposition. It has been the misfortune of the republican party that the events of the past few years have given it so much power that it has been able to shackle the Executive, to trammel the judiciary, and to carry out the views of the most unwise and violent of its members. When this state of things exists in any party, it has ever been found that the sober judgments of its ablest leaders do not control. There is hardly an able man who helped build up the republican organization who has not within the past three years warned it against its excesses; who has not been borne down and forced to give up his convictions of what the interests of the country called for; or, if too patriotic to do this, who has not been driven from its ranks. If this has been the case, heretofore, what will be its action now, with this new infusion of men who, without a decent respect for the views of those who had just given them their positions, begin their legislative career with calls for arms; demands that their States shall be regarded as in a condition of civil war, and with a declaration that they are ready and anxious to degrade the President of the United States when ever they can persuade or force Congress to bring forward new articles of impeachment!

The republican party, as well as we, are interested in putting some check upon this violence. It must be clear to every thinking man that a division of political power tends to check the violence of party action and to assure the peace and good order of society. The election of a democratic Executive and a majority of democratic members to the House of Representatives would not give to that party organization the power to make sudden or violent changes, but it would serve to check those extreme measures which have been deplored by the best men of both political organizations. The result would most certainly lead to that peaceful restoration of the Union and re-establishment of fraternal relationship which the country desires.

I am sure the best men of the republican party deplore as deeply as I do the spirit of violence shown by those recently admitted to seats in Congress from the South.—The condition of civil war which they contemplate must be abhorrent to every right thinking man. I have no mere personal wishes which mislead my judgment in regard to the pending election. No man who has weighed and measured the duties of the office of President of the United States can fail to be impressed with the cares and toils of him who is to meet its demands.

It is not merely to float with popular currents without a policy or a purpose. On the contrary, while our Constitution gives just weight to the public will, its distinguishing feature is that it seeks to protect the rights of minorities. Its greatest glory is that it puts restraints upon power. It gives force and form to those maxims and principles of civil liberty for which the martyrs of freedom have struggled through ages.—It declares the right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses and papers against unwarrantable searches and seizure, that Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or the free exercise thereof, or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press, or the right of the people to petition for redress of grievances. It secures the right of a speedy and public trial by an impartial jury.

No man can rightfully enter upon the duties of the presidential office unless he is not only willing to carry out the wishes of the people, expressed in a Constitutional way, but is also prepared to stand up for the rights of minorities. He must be ready to uphold the free exercise of religion. He must denounce measures which would wrong personal or home rights or the religious conscience of the humblest citizen of the land. He must maintain, without distinction of creed or nationality, all the privileges of American citizenship.

The experience of every public man, who has been faithful to his trust, teaches him that no one can do the duties of the office of President, unless he is ready not only to undergo the falsehoods and abuse of the bad, but to suffer from the censure of the good, who are misled by prejudices and misrepresentations. There are no attractions in such positions which deceive my judgment, when I say that a great change is going on in the public mind.

The mass of the Republican party are more thoughtful, temperate and just than they were during the excitement which attended the progress and close of the civil war.

As the energy of the Democratic party springs from their devotion to their cause, and not to their candidates, I may with propriety speak the fact, that never in the political history of our country has the action of a like body been hailed with such universal and wide-spread enthusiasm as that which has been shown in relation to the position of the National Democratic Convention. With this the candidates had nothing to do. Had any others of those named been selected, this spirit would have been perhaps more marked.

The zeal and energy of the Conservative masses spring from a desire to make a change in the political policy, and from confidence that they can carry out their purpose. In this faith they are strengthened by the co-operation of the great body of those who served in the Union army and navy during the war.

Having given nearly 16,000 commissions to officers in the army, I know their views and wishes. They demand the Union for which they fought. The largest meeting of these gallant soldiers which ever assembled was held in New York, and endorsed the action of the National Convention in words instinct with meaning. They called on the government to stop in its policy of hate, discord and disunion, and in terms of fervid eloquence demanded a restoration of the rights and liberties of the American people.

When there is such accord between those who proved themseves brave and self-sacrificing in war, and those who are thoughtful and patriotic in council, I cannot doubt we shall gain a political triumph which will restore our Union, bring back peace and prosperity to our land, and will give us once more the blessings of a wise, economical and honest government. I am, gentlemen, truly yours, &c., HORATIO SEYMOUR.

To General G. W. Morgan and others, Committee, &c.

WHOLESALE & RETAIL GROCERS.

CORN! CORN!! CORN!!!
2,500 bushels White Corn at
July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SUGAR! SUGAR!! SUGAR!!!
15,000 lbs. Sugar, different grades, on hand at
July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

MOLASSES! MOLASSES!! MOLASSES!!!
2,000 gallons Molasses at
July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

CANDY! CANDY!!
500 lbs. Fresh Candy. Just received at
July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Soap, Soap.
2,500 LBS. ROSIN SOAP.
Just received by
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Salt, Salt.
100 SACKS ROKE FINE SALT
For sale at
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Leather, Leather.
A LARGE SUPPLY OF HEMLOCK LEATHER.
For sale by
June 22-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

Essence of Coffee.
ANOTHER SUPPLY ESS. OF COFFEE.
Just received at
June 22 tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

DOUGLAS BELL,
Grocer and Commission Merchant,
FAYETTEVILLE STREET,
RALEIGH.
☞ Consignments of Flour, Corn, Bacon and Country Produce of all kinds solicited.
July 29 tf

Meal, Meal, Meal.
FINE WHITE BOLTED MEAL, the best in town, for sale by
July 17-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Corn, Corn, Corn.
500 BUSHELS.
For sale at low price.
July 17-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Bacon, Bacon, Bacon.
10,000 LBS. RIB SIDES.
Just received by
July 17-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Family Roe Herring.
20 HALF BARRELS.
In Store and for sale by
July 17-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Flour, Flour, Flour.
20 BBLS. N. C. FLOUR, in store and for sale, at low price, to close consignment.
June 26-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

CORN! CORN! CORN!
1,000 BUSHELS CORN.—PRIME WHITE! The cheapest in town. For sale by
July 11-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Rib Sides.
FIVE THOUSAND LBS RIB SIDES.
25 bbls. Roe and Cut Herrings, for sale low, to close, by
Jul, 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

Wheat Bran.
FIVE HUNDRED BUSHELS for sale on account of shippers, by
July 29-tf DOUGLAS BELL, Commission Merchant.

REFINED SUGARS!!
A, C, Ex. C. Refined Yellow, and Crushed. Just received from the best Refineries, by
July 31-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

EXCELLENT FLOUR!
STILL ON HAND!!
I have to-day received another lot of Garnett's Superior Flour, which is for sale by the barrel and in smaller quantities, to suit purchasers. This Flour is always warranted.
July 31-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

JUST RECIEVED.—A FULL STOCK OF Crushed, A, Extra C, and Coffee SUGARS,
aug5 at DOUGLAS BELL'S.

SUGAR CURED BREAKFAST BACON. Also a nice lot of HAMS. Just received by
aug5 DOUGLAS BELL.

PRIME CAROLINA RICE.—For sale by
aug 5 DOUGLAS BELL.

25 BOXES ADAMANTINE CANDLES. TEN boxes Hotel Candles. For sale by
aug5 DOUGLAS BELL.

25 GROSS PARLOR MATCHES.
aug5 at DOUGLAS BELL'S.

A NICE LOT OF MARKET BASKETS
aug5 at DOUGLAS BELL'S.

A SMALL LOT OF COTTON YARNS.
Cheap, to close consignment.
aug5 DOUGLAS BELL.

Meal, Meal, Meal.
TWO HUNDRED Bushels PRIME WHITE BOLTED MEAL, Just received by
Aug. 1-tf DOUGLAS BELL.

COFFEE! COFFEE!
Forty Bags Rio Coffee, just received at
Aug. 3-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SOLE LEATHER,
TRUNES, VALISES,
LEATHER AND MOROCCO
TRAVELING BAGS,
For Ladies and Gentlemen, at
April 23-tf R. B. ANDREWS & CO.

25 FACTORY CHEESE.
April 30-tf W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

IRISH POTATOES FOR PLANTING.
10 bbls. White Mercer Potatoes.
10 bbls. Peach Blow do
15 bbls. N. C. do
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

FAMILY FLOUR.
25 bbls. Family Patapsco.
25 " Superfine
15 " Family N. C.
Mar 5—tf At ANDREWS'.

5,000 LBS. BALTIMORE BACON,—Sides and Shoulders, low.
April 30-tf W. ROB'T ANDREWS.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
GENUINE IMPORTED
WINES & LIQUORS.
CHAMPAGNE OF THE FOLLOWING brands:
"Carte Blanche."
"Bonzy Exquis"
"Fleur de Sillery."
"Heidsick."
Choice N. C. Scuppernong, on draught and in cases.
Port, Madeira and Sherry, in cases
Pure French and apple Brandy.
" Rye and Corn Whiskey
" Holland Gin.
" Jamaica Rum.
" Blackberry Wine.
" Brandy.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 14-tf Auc. & Com. Merchants.

CORN!
1,000 bushels now in store.
W H JONES & CO.,
July 20-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

Cheese! Cheese!
Just received a lot of Choice Factory Cheese.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 20-tf Auctioneers & Com. Merchants.

Seed Wheat.
CHOICE MARYLAND SEED WHEAT.
A limited consignment
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 23-tf Auct'rs and Com Merchants.

HAMS! HAMS!
Another lot of beautiful Family Hams.
W. H JONES & CO.,
July 29-tf Auction'rs & Com. Merchants.

COTTON SEED MEAL.
For Milch Cows.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 29-tf Auct'rs & Com. Merchants.

For Sale,
FORTY SHARES OF N. C. R. R STOCK.
W. H. JONES & CO.,
July 24-tf Auction & Com. Merchants.

GEO. L. TONNOFFSKI,
Grocer & Commission Merchant,
No. 31, FAYETTEVILLE ST.,
(NEAR TUCKER HALL,)
KEEPS constantly on hand a well selected Stock of choice
Groceries, Confections, Fine Wines, Ales, Liquors, Cigars, &c.
Consignments solicited. Prompt returns made.
Liberal advances given. Commissions light.
Jan 29-145-tf

RECEIVED THIS DAY
500 lbs Family Lard in Kegs.
TONNOFFSKI'S
Feb 3-150-tf

CATSUPS AND SAUCES.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.

CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S genuine imported Chow-Chow and Picalilli, at
Mar 18—tf TONNOFFSKI'S

FINE WINES, ALES, LIQUORS, CIGARS, &c.
At TONNOFFSKI'S.
March 2—tf

10 CASES CANNED GOODS,
At
Mar 18—tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS,
AND
Produce Commission Merchants,
CORNER HIGH & WATER STREETS,
PORTSMOUTH, Va.,
Will sell in the markets of NORFOLK and PORTSMOUTH, LIVERPOOL, or LONDON, Cotton, Tobacco, Naval Stores, Dried Fruit and all marketable Produce.
Liberal advancements made on actual shipments, and personal attention paid to purchase of merchandize.
June 17-3m*

MISCELLANEOUS.
TO TOBACCONISTS.
We invite the attention of Tobacconists to our large stock of Branding Brushes, Inks, Gums and Flavoring Materials, such as
Oil Aniseed — Angelica or Eel Root
" Bergamot — Orris Root
" Cinnamon — Snake Root
" Citronella — Valerian Root
" Geranium — Cardamon Seed
" Lemon — Coriande Seed
" Mirbane — Fennel Seed
" Nutmegs — Aniseed
" Sassafras — Mace
" Wintergreen — Nutmegs
" Orange — Gum Styrax
" Allspice — Gum Arabic
" Cinnamon Bark — Gum Geelda
" Cloves — Sweet Oil, &c.
" Tonka Beans.
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Corner Sycamore and Washington Streets,
July 27-tf Petersburg, Va.

DR. CHALONER'S CHOLERA MEDICINE cures Cholera, Cholera Morbus, Cramps and Pains in the Stomach and Bowels.
For sale by JORDAN & CARR,
Petersburg, July 27-tf Druggists.

OIL OF BAY LEAVES!
The best article known for beautifying and preserving the HAIR. Prepared and sold by
JORDAN & CARR,
Wholesale and Retail Druggists,
Sycamore, corner Washington St.
July 27-tf Petersburg, Va.

WANTED!
A SITUATION AS SALESMAN in either a Dry Goods or Grocery store, for the remainder of the year. The very best reference given. Address W. W. WOODEL
Raleigh, Aug. 1-1w

DRIED AND GREEN FRUIT.
We pay special attention to the sale of all kinds of Dried and Green Fruit at this season.
It will pay to ship Good Green Fruit.
J. B. HUNTER & CO.,
General Commission Merchants,
July 27-1m Portsmouth, Va.

THIEM & MILLER'S
"EXCHANGE."
THE FINEST LAGER BEER AND BILLIARD SALOON in the South, just opened opposite to
TUCKER HALL.
The best WINES, LIQUORS, &c., also to be had at the LOWEST PRICES.
Come one, come all, and judge for yourselves. Every GENTLEMAN will be waited on with politeness and respect, by
July 28-3m THIEM & MILLER.

Horse and Wagon for Sale.
ONE HANDSOME YOUNG BAY MARE, goes well in Harness and under the Saddle
One SPRING WAGON. Apply, for one week, to
R. E. WILLIAMSON,
Raleigh, July 31-6t No. 4 Exchange Place.

LIFE INSURANCE.
The Arlington Mutual
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF VIRGINIA.
A VIRGINIA AND SOUTHERN INSTITUTION. ITS FUNDS ARE KEPT IN THE SOUTH. IT HAS MET WITH UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS. ITS FORTUNES ARE ESTABLISHED BEYOND ANY CONTINGENCY.
The Company has capital and assets, against its liability, that will compare favorably with any Life Insurance Company on the continent, which is the true test of responsibility.
Its affairs are cautiously administered by selected Directors, of responsibility and business capacity.
It has established its claim to Southern Patronage.
OFFICERS:
PRESIDENT,
JOHN E. EDWARDS,
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William H. Palmer, Samuel M. Price.
LEWIS C. HANES, AG'T.
Jan 28-146-tf LEXINGTON, N. C.

MISCELLANEOUS.
DR. R. S. PRIMROSE & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
DRUGGISTS,
NEWBERN, N. C.
AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA FOR
CRESYLIC SOAPS,
AND
SAPONACEOUS COMPOUNDS,
[PATENTED.]
Manufactured under License solely by
JAMES BUCHAN & CO.,
100 Elizabeth Street, New York.
CRESYLIC ACID, well known as certain in its effects for the above purposes, is now for the first time made available for common use. With license under letters patent, various compounds are being manufactured by the undersigned, whose Family soaps have long been a staple article in the market.

Sheep Dip.
For curing Scab and destroying Insects on Sheep.
5 pound canisters wholesale, $1 25
10 do do do 2 25
50 do kegs 40 10 00
200 do barrels, do 35 00
Proportions are one pound Dip to five gallons water for five to ten sheep, according to size.

Plant Protector.
In solution for destroying and repelling insects from Trees or Plants. In 1 and 2 pound Canisters at 50 cents and $1; larger packages same price as Sheep Dip.

Cresylic Ointment.
For cure of Foot Rot, &c. In solution for killing insects, &c., on stock. In 3 pound canisters, $1.

Carbolic Disinfecting Soap.
In tablets for convenient use in washing Horses, Dogs, Pigs, &c., destroying insects of all kinds, protecting from Flies, curative of Sores, Scratches and Chafes of all kinds. 40 cents per lb., or in boxes, 3 dozen tablets, $3.60.

Laundry and No. 1 Soaps.
For use in scrubbing and in the Laundry.—Send for a descriptive pamphlet.
June 25-3m

1868, SPRING STOCK. 1868.
BOOTS, SHOES AND TRUNKS,
AT WHOLESALE ONLY!
WE HAVE RECEIVED A LARGE STOCK of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
direct from the Manufacturers which we will sell as low as goods of the same quality can be bought in New York, Philadelphia or Baltimore.
WYCHE & PARKER,
April 1-tf No. 3 Iron Front, up Stairs, Petersburg.
☞ Those buying for cash shall have the benefit of money.

Inks, Black and Colored.
FOR THE ACCOMMODATION of our brethren of the Press, we keep on hand, in kegs of 25 to 50 lbs, NEWS INK, at Philadelphia prices.
Also, in quantities from ¼ lb. to 1 lb. or more COLORED INKS. Also small cans of fine BOOK INKS. Forwarded by Express, C. O. D.
Aug. 3-tf W. E. PELL.

44 Fayetteville Street.
SELF SEALING ONE AND TWO QUART Fruit Jars.
J. BROWN
Raleigh, July 13-tf With Hart & Lewis.

44 Fayetteville Street.
ARRIVED.—Western Empire Cook Stoves, complete, Climax Furnaces, Brass Kettles.
ALSO,
Coffee and Cut Loaf Sugars, Rio, Laguira and Old Java Coffees;
50 kegs Cut Nails.
Best Horse Shoe Nails.
J. BROWN,
Raleigh, July 30-tf With Hart & Lewis.

New Family Flour.
JUST RECEIVED, a lot of new FAMILY FLOUR, on sale at reasonable rates
JAS. S. LOWLES,
July 31-1w Commission Merchant.

ATTENTION, FARMERS!
Secure your Seed Wheat from the Genuine Bowden.
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED a consignment of this noted brand of Wheat, which we offer for sale at a reasonable price. As our Wheat harvest has fallen far short of a general crop, it is to the interest of our Farmers to secure their seed from this excellent brand. Call soon at
July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

DRY GOODS.
SELLING OUT AT
NEW YORK COST!!
DRY GOODS,
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
CROCKERY AND HARDWARE.
OWING TO CONTINUED ILL HEALTH, AND consequent inability to give proper attention to my business, I have concluded to offer my entire stock of
DRY GOODS,
READY MADE CLOTHING,
BOOTS AND SHOES,
Notions and Hosiery, Crockery and Hardware,
AT
NEW YORK COST FOR CASH.
All who are in want of good and fashionable Goods would do well to call at once, before the Goods are picked over.
A. KLINE.
Corner of Fayetteville and Hargett Sts.,
June 26-1m Raleigh, N. C

LOOK OUT FOR BARGAINS,
AT
S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S!
YOU MAY FIND
NEW GOODS
Just Received at LOW PRICES.
Our friends shall have Goods as cheap as they can be bought at any other House.
BARGAINS WILL BE GIVEN:
SUCH AS PRINTS AT 12½ TO 15;
And all DRESS GOODS in proportion.
A good stock of Goods for Boys and Men; S. C. CASSIMERES and JEANS, &c.,
At the old stand of
S. H. YOUNG.
Nov. 27—36-tf

HARDWARE &C.
THOMAS H. BRIGGS,
DEALER IN
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,
IRON, STEEL,
HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,
CARRIAGE MATERIAL,
PAINTS, VARNISHES,
COLORS, OILS,
GLUE AND GLASS
ALSO
Agents for the sale of
Burr and Esopus Mill Stones,
Bolting Cloth,
India Rubber and Leather Belting,
Circular Saws, Iron Verandahs,
Fences, and all kinds of Ornamental Iron Work.
☞ *Two doors below Southern Express Office.*
April 30-tf

GLASS PRESERVE JARS,
STONE JARS,
JUGS AND CHURNS,
OLD DOMINION NAILS,
MOULDING, BEAD,
JACK AND FORE PLANES.
Just received at
THOS. H. BRIGGS'.
July 10-tf

RALEIGH
SASH, BLIND AND DOOR FACTORY.
All orders promptly attended to.
THOS. H. BRIGGS,
July 10 tf Proprietor.

COLLINS & HEATH,
No. 10 LIGHT STREET, BALTIMORE, Md.
"OLD MARYLAND WORKS."
Plumbing, Sheet Lead, Lead Pipe, Iron Pipe, Terra Cotta Pipe, Brass Cocks, Plated Cocks, Iron, Lead and Zinc Bath Tubs, Tin Bath Tubs with Heaters, Water Closets, Iron and Copper Basins, Hydrants, Pumps, Fountains, Water Wheels, Garden Vases, Hose Couplings, Refrigerators, &c.
Heater Vernon Cocks, Globe Valves, Patapsco Cocks, Roger Williams's, Universe Cocks, Beebe Ranges, European Ranges, Magee Ranges, Syphon Ranges, Improved Ranges, Hayward, Bartlett & Co's Portable Furnaces, Magee Furnaces, Portable and Brick, Parlor, Church and Office Grates of great variety. All the different styles of Grates, High Up and Low Down Portable Grates, &c.
Which will be sold as low as can be had in the city.
May 15 1y

C. W. D. HUTCHINGS & BRO
MANUFACTURERS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN LADIES', GENTS', BOYS' AND WAGON SADDLES,
Coach, Buggy, Cart and Wagon Harness,
BRIDLES AND MARTINGALES
and all other goods usually kept in a regular saddlery establishment.
They will sell, a short time, for cash, at a small advance on cost, in order to reduce their heavy stock now on hand.
Citizens and strangers, visiting the City, who wish to purchase goods, will do well to look at our stock, 4th door North of Post Office and opposite Market Square, Fayetteville Street, Raleigh, N. C.
Feb 7-134-tf

NOTICE.
IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER, made in the Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, of Wake county, at May Term, 1868, in the case of J. S. Rogers, administrator, and J. R. Rogers against Sam'l R. Rogers, I will sell, at the court house door, in the City of Raleigh, on the 20th day of August, 1868, at 12 o'clock, M., all the land estate of the late Simon Rogers, subject to the widow's dower.
The lands are situate about six miles North of Raleigh, and there are about ONE THOUSAND acres.
TERMS.—Twelve months credit.
The undersigned, living upon the premises, will take great pleasure in showing the same to persons desirous of purchasing.
J. ROWAN ROGERS,
July 13-tf Commissioner.

RAILROADS.
TO SHIPPERS.
NORTH CAROLINA
ALL STATE
RAILWAY LINES. (THAT USED TO BE!)
THE OLD RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD, THE SHORTEST, QUICKEST, SAFEST AND BEST LINE, NORTH AND SOUTH, TO BE LEFT OUT IN THE COLD UNLESS SHIPPERS SPECIALLY SAY VIA R. & G. R. R.!
WE inaugurated and are the *Great through Inland Air Line Route* with the Northern Markets, and have successfully worked the Line to the entire satisfaction of shippers, North and South, for the last ten years or more. *Thousand* Shippers in North and South Carolina will testify. We and *the State* have *Seven Hundred Thousand Dollars* for her Interest in the Road—thereby saving the people from Taxation for all time to come $40,000 per year; and we unhesitatingly declare that we can and will give more dispatch to all points, North and South, than any other Line.
NOTICE!!
The Great Inland Air Line Freight
R O U T E,
Via THE RALEIGH & GASTON RAIL ROAD,
is the Short Line for Shippers, and you are *required so to direct your Freights*, or they will be taken by another Route!
To insure your Freight being carried over this *Great Inland Air Line* safely, direct your consignees to mark your Freight, Care of Rail Road Agent, Portsmouth, Va., or City Point, Va., via *Raleigh & Gaston Rail Road*, and to ship as follows:
FROM BOSTON:
Merchants' & Miner's Line, end of Central Wharf, E. Sampson, Agent.
FROM NEW YORK:
Old Dominion Steamship Co., Shipping Point, Pier 37, North River, Foot Beach st., Office 187, Greenwich st. Cor. Dey; N. L. McCready, Freight.
FROM PHILADELPHIA:
(Via Annamessex,) Philadelphia, Wilmington and Baltimore Depot, or Clyde's Line of Steamers, 14 N. Delaware Avenue, W. P. Clyde, Agent.
FROM BALTIMORE:
Baltimore Steam Packet Co., Bay Line Steamers, Foot Union Dock, A. H. Parks, Agent, or Powhatan Steam Boat Co., 90 Light Street Wharf.
C. B. ALLEN,
Freight Ag't
Aug 6-305-tf Raleigh N. C

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.
RALEIGH & GASTON RAILROAD CO.,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
Raleigh, N. C., May 25th, 1868.
On and after May 26th, 1868, Trains will run on the Raleigh & Gaston Railroad, as follows:
Mail Train leaves Raleigh 9.15 A. M.
Arrives at Weldon 2.50 P. M.
Mail Train leaves Weldon 10.30 A. M.
Arrives at Raleigh 3.15 P. M.
Freight Train leaves Raleigh 1.15 P. M.
Arrives at Raleigh 10.00 A. M.
The Mail Trains make certain connections with all points North and South.
A. S. ANDREWS,
may 21-tf Supt. of Transportation.

NORFOLK ADVERTISEMENTS
ESTABLISHED 1851.
KADER BIGGS. JOS. J. BIGGS.
KADER BIGGS & CO.,
COTTON FACTORS
AND
Gener Commission Merchants,
NORFOLK, Va.
SPECIAL AND ENTIRE ATTENTION to sales of Cotton and all other kinds of produce and prompt returns made.
Our long experience in business gives us superior advantages in making sales at the highest market prices.
Cotton forwarded to Liverpool free of commission.
Liberal advances made on produce in hand.
Refer to A. M. McPheeters, Esq., Hon. Jno. Bragg, and Hon. D. F. Moore, Raleigh; A. Mial, Esq., Wake; Col. Adam J. Hooks, Smithfield; Maj. D. S. Hill Lenoir; Gen. Joshua Barnes, Wilson; Hon. Asa Biggs, Tarboro, and Messrs. John Myers & Son, Washington.
Norfolk, Va., June 4—tf

STAVES WANTED.
We will contract for, or purchase at MARKET PRICES on arrival,
500,000 Red Oak Hhd. Staves,
300,000 White Oak Hhd "
100,000 White Oak " Heading, Norfolk.
75,000 White Oak Pipe Staves, Inspection.
50,000 White Oak Bbl. "
The White Oak staves and Heading will be received as soon as they can be shipped. The Red Oaks, from Sept. 1st to January next.
Dimensions, and full particulars for getting Staves properly, furnished on application to
CHARLES REID & SON,
Mar 17 tf Norfolk, Va.

DR. JORDAN,
OF NORFOLK, VA.
TREATS DISEASES OF THE THROAT, WINDPIPE AND LUNGS,
By a modification of the plan of the late Dr. Gibbons, of New York, with a success beyond any other treatment ever instituted.
He has devoted much time and study to Female Complaints, hitherto considered incurable, with gratifying results. Skin diseases of the most inveterate character, he has found the most certain to cure in a short time.
Norfolk is one of the best retreats for patients of every class in the American Continent.
Norfolk, Va., June 15-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.
GRAIN AND FLOUR SACKS!
THE ONLY ESTABLISHED
"Corn Exchange Bag Manufactory"
is prepared to furnish GRAIN SACKS of any desired size or quality, and at short notice. Also COTTON AND PAPER FLOUR SACKS neatly printed to order.
Information promptly furnished upon application.
W. B. ASTEN & CO.,
June 17-3m 25 PEARL ST., New York City.

FRESH PEACHES!
50 dozen 2 lb. Cans (Qts.) $4.00 per doz.
10 " 6 lb. " " 9.00 "
ALL WARRANTED FRESH.
The Cans are sealed with wax and can be used again
Apply to
E. H. FOGUE,
Feb 19-134-tf Hillsboro, N. C.

Grocery and Commission Business!
THE UNDERSIGNED CONTINUES to carry on, at his old place of business, on Harget's street, the Grocery and Commission business in its various branches.
He will always keep on hand everything usually found in a FIRST-CLASS Family Grocery establishment. There is no necessity for quoting prices.
The unprecedented rise in the value of cotton compels him to adopt, strictly,
THE CASH SYSTEM!
Do not, therefore, send orders, or solicit, or make application for credit.
He will pay prompt attention to, and make regular returns on account of, all CONSIGNMENTS to be sold on COMMISSION.
REFERENCES: Gov. Jonathan Worth and Jno. G. Williams, Esq., Raleigh.
MATTHIAS E. TERRELL.
Raleigh, July 21-1m

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

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	1 0

THE SENTINEL.

WM. E. PELL, | SEATON GALES, EDITORS.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC TICKET:

FOR PRESIDENT,

HON. HORATIO SEYMOUR,

OF NEW YORK.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

GEN. FRANK P. BLAIR,

OF MISSOURI.

MR. SEYMOUR'S LETTER.

The reader will be well paid for the time spent in reading the able letter of Hon Horatio Seymour, accepting the nomination of the National Democratic Convention. Its strong *Conservative* tone throughout, and his clear perceptions of the obligations and responsibilities of the Presidential office, as well as his appreciation of the real character, design and scope of the Constitution, will inspire the highest confidence among conservative men of all classes and parties, and will give assurance that nothing, that he shall recommend or do, will originate in partizan malignity, obstinacy, or vindictiveness, and that, especially, the rights of all, even helpless minorities, will be carefully guarded and protected, under his administration, as surely as the great charter of our liberties, the Constitution itself, protects them.

Mr. Seymour and Mr. Blair, both, clearly understand the carpet-baggers. They are "after them," and nothing short of a return to their own places will save them from the scorn which awaits them, when the voice of the people shall write their doom. Radicalism will receive no quarters from Mr. Seymour, and the unconstitutional measures, the extravagance, fraud and peculation of the Radicals will be corrected promptly, yet in such a manner as will produce no convulsion or strife. He and Mr. Blair rely, with great confidence, upon the potency of the voice of the AMERICAN PEOPLE, as expressed at the ballot-box. They believe that the verdict pronounced against Radicalism will be so emphatic, that little will be left to be done actively by the government, in correcting the evils which have been incorporated into our system in the Southern States. He writes in the confident tone of coming victory. Let the people rally once more for the *Constitution and the Union!*

THE ELECTORAL COLLEGE—REPUBLICANISM.

The farce which has been played by Congress, in the reconstruction of "republican" States in the South, is developing itself daily. One might well be amused with these developments, were it not so serious a matter, and did not the fact become prominent, that real freedom, the benefits of Magna Carta, and the fundamental principles of the American Constitution, grow "beautifully less," every hour.

The Radicals of North Carolina, in the late Convention, were specially anxious to put a strong *Republican* tone into the new Constitution, by giving the largest liberty to the semi-civilized and ignorant, while they knew the real intelligence and worth of the land would be hampered. They insisted upon giving to the people the power of election to office, in almost every instance, while the powers of the legislative, executive and judicial departments of the Government were to be restrained. Yet one of the first acts in the General Assembly takes from the people the power of electing their municipal officers and confers it upon "Gov." Holden. So, in the military bill, no despot could desire a larger license than the General Assembly would unconstitutionally confer upon the Governor.

The practice of South Carolina, for years before the war, of electing the Presidential electors by the Legislatures, and depriving the people of their just right to vote directly for them, was severely denounced by the Republicans, a few years ago, as the quintessence of anti republicanism. Yet now, at the suggestion of the very worst men in the South, it is proposed that all the Southern Legislatures shall do that very anti-republican thing. Florida, and now Alabama, under the party lash, have been forced to this extremity. Other States may follow. Such conduct will raise a storm of indignation in the North, which will carry, certainly, every heretofore doubtful Northern State for Seymour and Blair. Such an outrage upon popular rights, and such a determination to force Grant and Colfax upon the country, through the agency of the negro element of the South, deserve and will receive the most indignant and overwhelming rebuke.

SHAMELESS.—We understand that the "Governor" was lobbying actively in the Senate, on Saturday, in behalf of the Standing Army. The Senate will doubtless rebuke such a shameful proceeding as it deserves.

ARE YOU for war, for military rule, for an Imperial central government and for a Dictator or Emperor? Vote for Grant and Colfax.

VOTE for Grant and Colfax and you vote for war and revolution.

HON. B. F. MOORE'S ARGUMENT—THE STANDING ARMY BILL.

We have the pleasure of presenting below, according to promise, the masterly and convincing argument of Mr. Moore against the constitutionality of the infamous Special Militia Police Bill. It is as clear as noon-day, and cannot be answered successfully. The people of North Carolina will thank Mr Moore for this able opinion.

It will be perceived that the argument is in the form of a letter addressed to Col. Sinclair, at whose request it was prepared.

RALEIGH, Aug. 4, 1868.

Col. James Sinclair,

Representative of Robeson County:

DEAR SIR:—I have received yours, of yesterday, in which you are pleased to compliment my "judgment in relation to those fundamental principles that underlie our civil and political liberties," and ask what that judgment is in reference to certain important measures now pending before the Legislature"—and especially my "opinion on the constitutionality of the bill called the 'Police Bill' now pending." You ask me, as a personal favor, both to you and your constituents, to furnish the public with that opinion.

Though almost wholly abstracted from current politics, I am yet, as during my whole life I have been, sensitively alive to the duty of defending, so far as I may be able, civil liberty, against all attacks from whatever source they may come. And, as my late venerable and deceased friend, Judge Gaston, always did for me, in my difficulties of early life, while I was a member of the Legislature, I cannot refuse to give you my opinion.

I have anxiously considered the bill, which seeks to raise and organize a "State Police;" and I deem it to be a dangerous innovation, not only upon the Constitution of the State, but upon that of the United States. I regard it as conferring on the Executive an authority to raise, organize, equip and uniform 6,000 men of his own choice, with out reference to age, morals or character, to be kept ever under arms, to move over the State at his will and to obey *all* his orders. These troops are to be *his* troops, so long as the Legislature may choose to permit it. This is just the character of the National standing army, which the Constitution places under the command of the Federal Executive, with the exception that the President is not specially and openly invested with the power to select its soldiers; but even this exception ceases to exist, when we consider that the power in the Executive of regulating enlistments, may be so used as to secure such, alone, as favor his views. Neither Government, Federal or State, recognizes but two species of military force: one the *militia*—the other the *standing army*.

Both are distinctly and emphatically noticed in the Federal and State Constitutions. To some extent, it may be said, that the Federal government has no *militia* proper. Its force, being for general purposes of National defence, wherever and whenever that may be needed, must be ever ready to move to the place where their presence may be demanded. This ubiquitous duty in the National soldier, of course, forbids to him all system or regularity in any other, and in all other, vocations. If the soldier be a mechanic, he cannot contract to build; if a farmer, he cannot sow or plant, with any certainty of gathering or reaping; so that the engagement of the soldier, being to be ever ready to obey the command of his superior, he must abandon all other pursuits, in order to be prompt to the discharge of the duties of his command. Hence, his pay for services, in order to be just and fair, must ever be a full compensation for loss of time; and, substantially, he is in actual service from the moment he ceases to command his own time and is withdrawn from his ordinary avocations.

The National Government has the power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States, respectively, the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

It may control the militia of the respective States in order "to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections and repel invasions." And when called out for such purposes, the President shall be their Commander-in-Chief. Such are the powers of the Federal Government.

The framers of the Federal Constitution had a clear conception of the kind of force called *militia*; and while it allowed each State to use the militia to preserve peace and order, it expressly forbade any State "to keep troops or ships of war in time of peace,"—"or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay."

In this emphatic prohibition will be seen the just apprehension, which the Federal Government felt, and ought ever to feel, against rebellion by the States. At this day, nothing could be more alarming to the peace of the nation, than to behold each State of the Union creating a "State police" force, just such as is proposed to be raised by this bill, the number to be in proportion to the population, as compared to that of North Carolina. The aggregate force thus raised would, in New York and Pennsylvania alone, far exceed the now proposed number of the National standing army, and in all the States, would number about (240,000,) two hundred and forty thousand men, with arms in hand, ever ready to move at the command of the Governors. And it North Carolina now set the example, who or what shall forbid the example from being followed by the other States? And how contemptible would the National standing army appear, surrounded by the State forces raised by such laws as this!

But independently of these considerations, the object of the bill is forbidden by the present Constitution of the State, as it was by that of 1776.

With slight but not essential alterations, both Constitutions speak the same language, and manifest the same jealousy against all military organizations which tend to separate the citizen from the bearer of arms in time of peace.

The State is now, without question, a member of the Federal Union; and its Constitution, so far as it is consistent with that of the United States, is the supreme law of the State. The first Article, Section 24, emphatically declares, "that a well regulated militia being necessary to the security of a free State, the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed; and as standing armies in time of peace are dangerous to liberty, they ought not to be kept up; and the military should be kept under strict subordination to, and governed by, the civil power."

This clause directly forbids the raising of any species of force, by whatever name it may be called, which has the characteristics of a standing army.

In my opinion, the force, proposed to be raised by this bill, has all the characteristics of a standing army, and as the Executive is subject to no control as to the time or place when or where, within the limits of the State, it is to be used, he is clothed with the power, as its commander, to keep it ever in arms, and quartered whereseover he may think fit to place it. He is the sole judge of the occasion or occasions, which are to call it forth, and he may use it for an unlawful, as well as for a lawful purpose. He may march it or cample it, in one body, or by detachments, just in the same manner as the President may the standing army of the United States.

In my opinion, the State can keep no such body of troops in time of peace, without the consent of Congress directly given.

The only form of military force, which, the State, under its present Constitution, can pretend to create, is a militia; and the State Constitution, while it expressly denounces a standing body of troops, fully provides for a militia, under article 12.

In this article it is expressly declared, that "all able bodied male citizens of the State of North Carolina, between the ages of twenty-one and forty years who are citizens of the United States shall be liable to militia duty," unless exempted for conscientious scruples against bearing arms. And that "the General Assembly shall provide for the organizing, arming, equipping and disciplining of the militia and for paying the same, when called into active service." That "the Governor shall be Commander-in-chief and have power to call out the militia to execute the law, suppress riots or insurrections, and repel invasion."

Now supposing the provisions in the present State Constitution to be lawful, it is manifest, that this is the only military organization, which can have any constitutional existence in the State, in time of peace, and the only military arm, which the Executive can wield to suppress internal disorders and preserve the peace; and it is the only one which the President of the United States can appeal to for similar purposes.

If it be lawful to raise the force proposed by this bill, it is equally, so to organize many bodies of armed men, called by different names, and spread them over the land, till the entire mass of men, constituting the material, of which the Legislature is commanded to form the militia, shall be consumed in separate standing armies.

The Constitutions, both Federal and State, recognize standing troops and militia as the only bodies of armed men intended to be allowed; and, indeed, however artful may be the devices of a law proposing to embody any other kind of force, the organization, after all, will be either a standing army, or a body of militia men.

The force proposed by this bill cannot be militia, because, even if we divest it of its standing army features, still it cannot be militia, for the men are to be *selected and appointed by the Executive* and not constituted of the masses of the citizens. It is, in my opinion, unconstitutional to constitute the militia of one parcel of men, while others, of like ages, and equally able bodied, are excluded from service. And it is equally at variance with the Constitution of the State to require any qualifications for the militia man, other than those expressly declared in that instrument. It is therefore unconstitutional to require of a militia man, that he should have the qualification of an elector, or take the oath prescribed for an elector. One qualification of an elector is a residence in the State of twelve months under the State Constitution. A day's residence of any citizen of the United States qualifies a man for militia duty.

I have predicated my remarks upon the assumption, that the provisions of the State Constitution are valid and consistent with the Constitution of the United States. But I should do injustice to the question I am investigating if I should fail to call your attention to what follows.

The framers of the recently made Constitution seem to have been ignorant of the power of the Federal Government over the militia;—and to have assumed that the State might at all times "provide for organizing, arming, equipping and discipline of the militia;" whereas this very power is given in the identical words, (omitting the word equipping) by the Constitution of the United States—Art. I, Sec. 8.

It is true, that this power belongs to that class, which are called *concurrent*—concerning the exercise of which by a State, the question was, "whether a State Legislature had any concurrent power remaining after Congress had provided, in its discretion, for the case, and the conclusion was, that when once the Legislature of the Union has exercised its powers on a given subject, the State power over that same subject, which had before been concurrent, was, by that exercise, prohibited." Kent Com. part 2, Sec. 8, p. 390.

Early after the adoption of the Federal Constitution, the act of Congress of May 8, 1972, was passed, which prescribed that "every free able bodied white male citizen of the respective States resident therein, between the ages of 18 and 45, should "be enrolled in the militia;"—and that act proceeded to organize, arm and equip the militia, and to prescribe its discipline. This act of Congress was adopted by this State in December; and all subsequent legislation upon the subject of the militia by the State was, and has been, merely to enforce the act of Congress and "in subordination thereto."

The Federal Government has always maintained its authority to exercise the power of "organizing, arming and disciplining the militia."

The Constitution of the State, therefore, is as powerless to abrogate or modify any constitutional act of Congress in relation to the militia, as is an act of the Legislature of the State. It may be justly conceded, however, that all legal provisions by the Constitution respecting the militia are capable of being suspended only by Federal legislation, and bind the State legislation until they are suspended by the legislation of Congress. Then State legislation, as heretofore it has done, may aid the Federal Government in carrying out its "organization," &c. The Federal legislation, which prescribes the age of militia men, cannot be controlled by any State Constitution. Every man, therefore, between the ages of 18 and 45, who resides in the State, yea, even a foreigner becoming a resident, belongs to the militia, unless he be exempted by Congress. Congress has prescribed its exemptions, and they cannot be increased or diminished without the consent of Congress. None are excluded by reason of being ineligible to vote, or by refusing to take any required oath, and none can be where Congress is silent.

All attempts of a State to evade the provisions of Congress, by raising a "State Police" force, or a select militia, other than that raised and organized by Congress, are gross and palpable attempts to set aside and override the just powers of the Federal Government.

I have forborne in my argument to go a step beyond the question of the constitutionality of the measure proposed, because you have not requested it; but I cannot omit to declare it as my most solemn opinion, that, it passed into a law, it will spread terror over the State and produce much more bloodshed than it will ever prevent, and open and aggravate wounds now nearly closed.

I am truly yours,

B. F. MOORE.

The Radicals hanged Wirz, the janitor of Andersonville, and nominated Joe Brown, of Georgia, the landlord of the place, for the United States Senate.

In their despair, Radicals threaten civil war, in order to make a fair and free election by the people of North Carolina impossible.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BY AUTHORITY OF CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

SENATE.

SATURDAY, Aug 8, 1868.

The Senate was called to order at 10 o'clock.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long, Senator from Davidson.

SPECIAL ORDER, VIZ:

The Act to provide for the organization of special militia.

Mr. Respass offered a substitute for the bill, similar to the old militia law of the State, in most respects.

Mr. Respass said he was opposed to the original. In the first place, it was unconstitutional. The Constitution provides for the organization of a militia, but it does not provide for a *special* militia. This question has been forced upon this General Assembly in an immodest manner, on the part of certain members of both Houses, and an attempt was made to gag the enemies of this measure in the other branch of this Capitol, to prevent a free discussion. The friends of this bill are aware of its irregularity and its unjustness, or they would not be afraid to let it be fairly and squarely discussed.—The people of my section, a majority of whom are white men, do not desire this bill to pass. They are peaceable and law-abiding people. Some of the friends of this bill urge its passage, on the ground that there is an organization of the Ku Klux Klan, menacing Union men. Let them produce the evidence. Senators, (said Mr. R.,) I appeal to you, in the name of my good old State, to defeat this measure. If you pass it, you will inaugurate a war, and the blood of our kindred will flow like water. You will have the same scenes enacted here, as are on exhibition in Tennessee, under Brownlow's sway. The disposition to pass this measure exhibits cowardice. Men flee from dangers that they know not of. I again appeal to Senators to stop and ponder well this subject, and not organize a band of marauders to devastate, and interrupt the peace of, our good citizens of the old North State. The substitute which I have offered will prevent all this turmoil, and I trust it will be adopted.

The question being put on the adoption of the substitute, it was adopted by the following vote:

Those who voted in the affirmative are: Messrs. Barrow, Beasley, Barnes, Brogden, Bernarf, Eaves, Legg, Lindsay, Lassiter, Love, Melchor, Mason, McLaughlin, Purdie, Rich, Respass, Richardson, Robbins, White, Wynne, Winstead and Wilson—22.

Those who voted in the negative are: Messrs. Bellamy, Burns, Blythe, Colgrove, Cook, Davis, Etheridge, Eppes, (negro,) Forkner, Galloway, (negro,) Hayes, Harrington, Hyman, (negro,) Jones of Wake, Long, Martindale, Moore, of Carteret, Moore, of Yancey, Smith, Shoffner, Sweet and Welker—22.

Subsequently Messrs. Cook, Hayes, Jones, of Wake, and Sweet changed their votes to the affirmative, so as to secure the right to moved to reconsider the vote.

Mr. Osborne was absent, on account of indisposition.

Mr. Cook moved a reconsideration of the vote, and said: Mr. Speaker, some days have been spent in attempting to draw up a bill for the organization of the Militia.—The bill which has been voted down, it was thought, would suit all parties. The bill is not unconstitutional, and does not confer any extraordinary power on the Executive. *It suits his views.* Mr. Speaker, it is necessary to pass this bill, for the protection of the *loil* men in this State. They demand it, and the constituents of the Senator from Beaufort will hold him responsible for his action in this matter. They must have protection from the unseen hand which will stab them to the heart in the dark. They want protection from the landed aristocracy, who seek to deprive them of their legal rights. The poor colored freedmen and the laboring white men desire the right to vote according to the dictates of their own conscience, and will Senators on this floor take that right from them, and leave them in the hands of the landed aristocracy to crush them and drive them out, &c., &c.?

Mr. Sweet was in favor of reconsideration, and read extensively from the old militia law, attempting to show the slight difference between the bill under consideration and the document aforesaid. We cannot attempt to report his speech in full, but were struck with the argument as being a very strong defence of the old militia law.

Mr. Lassiter was opposed to the bill and was not fully prepared to vote for the substitute, but it was less objectionable; consequently he supported it. He did not think the bill was necessary. Let us have the old militia law, under which we lived so long and happily. I desire that bill or something similar. He was opposed to arming one class of citizens against the other. He did not find any difficulty; he had gone all over his district during the last campaign and urged universal negro suffrage. There was not a single breach of the peace, or insult offered to him during the whole time.

Mr. Cook thought the Senate might take up this bill and pass it. He was for standing up to this thing. The time had come to act, and if certain Senators on this floor had the backbone, they would act in the same manner. We have a Governor and we should have the authority to punish the bloody hordes who are opposing the government. He closed by yielding the floor to Galloway, from New Hanover.

Messrs. Barrow and Respass protested against such action, as attempting to monopolize the time of the Senate, entirely.

Galloway, (negro,) proceeded to make a vehement speech in favor of reconsideration.

Eppes, (negro,) read a speech of some length, which we will not attempt to report. He favored the original bill and urged a reconsideration.

Mr. Wynne stated that it was not his intention to have said a word upon this matter, to day, but as Senators were disposed to debate the question, he would say a few words. It has become a question with us, Mr. Speaker, whether I am in attendance in the Senate of North Carolina or a gymnasium. I hear of wars and rumors of wars, threats and menaces, but it has been said "blessed are the peace-makers," and I am one of them. This original bill reads, that the Governor is hereby authorized and *directed* to appoint, organize and equip; it is not left discretionary with him even, whether he thinks it necessary or not, that he shall equip them and put them on a war footing. I do not consider this necessary. I will reiterate what I said, several days ago, there are not five respectable white men in the county of Franklin, who voted the republican ticket. Let this bill become a law, and there are not 10 white men in said county who will go into the militia. What will be the result? Will not the passage of this bill bring about the result, that you are seeking to avert? The whites of Franklin county do not sympathize with me politically; on the contrary are bitter the other way, yet there was not a solitary breach of the peace during the canvass or at the polls.

Mr. Wynne continued, for some time, in an able opposition to the measure.

Mr. Cook stated that he had been informed that a Senator on this floor, who was opposing this measure, had been assailed and fled before a mob in Louisburg, Franklin County.

Mr. Wynne: Do you allude to me, sir?

Mr. Cook: I did not call any name.

Mr. Wynne: Mr. President, allow me to say that *the statement is a lie.*

Mr. Winstead was opposed to re considering the vote. Why reconsider? It is evident to Senators on this floor that it cannot pass, and it *should not pass;* I do not desire Republicans to make any demonstration of war.

Mr. Lindsay was opposed to reconsideration. The opposite side talk about taking up this bill now, and amending it so as to make it more palatable to the people. Why didn't they do it before? They beg us to give them more time, when they attempted to rush it through without giving us scarcely any warning. Mr. Lindsay was earnest and forcible in his remarks.

Mr. Barrow opposed a reconsideration.—He said there could be no compromise between them. The original bill was for sustaining this government by the bayonet, the substitute by civil authority. He appealed to Senators to stand to their positions and sustain the civil law. Vote against a reconsideration and the people will stand by them.

Mr. McLaughlin opposed the bill. He knew of no man, who was disposed to throw any impediment in the way of legal authority. He had never drawn a disunion breath or uttered a disunion sentiment. He fought secession from its infancy to its death, and he was fighting Radicalism now upon the same principle, and expected to fight it until the day of his death. The Senator from Currituck had said something about certain men talking about war, who had never smelt gun-powder. He would inform that Senator that he had served and fought under the old flag before the Senator from Currituck was born.

Other Senators occupied time in discussing the question.

On motion of Mr. Barrow, the further consideration of the matter was postponed until Tuesday next at 10 o'clock, when the question will recur on the motion to reconsider.

On motion the Senate adjourned.

[The Reporter of the *Sentinel* furnished a very full, fair and interesting account of this important debate, but we have been compelled to curtail it, on account of our lack of space. Full justice shall be done, hereafter, to those Senators who stood up so manfully and patriotically for Peace. EDS.]

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[BY UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.]

SATURDAY, Aug. 8, 1868.

The House was called to order at the usual hour.

Prayer by the Rev. Mr. Long.

Mr. Sinclair rose to a personal explanation. He did not, on yesterday, move to pay the *per diem* to the widow and orphans of the late Senator from Sampson, on the ground that he (the Senator from Sampson,) was a partizan politician, but because it was the precedent in this House to pay from the day of decease until the end of the session, and this view was sustained by the gentleman from Caswell (Mr. Hodnett, and others.

On motion, the bill concerning the registration of voters was recommitted to the Committee on the Judiciary.

A message was received from the Senate, concurring in the resolution in regard to the late Senator, L. D. Hall.

Also, concurring in the bill authorizing Clerks of the Superior Court to take examination of *femes covert.*

Also, transmitting a bill incorporating the Salisbury Cemetery Association, asking the concurrence of the House.

Seymour (c. b.) from the Judiciary Committee, reported the following bills and recommended their passage, viz:

A bill to enable incoming Sheriffs to sell under levies made by former Sheriffs.

A bill in regard to the Code of Civil Procedure.

Estes (c. b.) moved to suspend the rules, and take up House bill No. 90, providing for the payment of the interest of the public debt.

The rules were suspended, and Estes advocated, at some length, the passage of the bill.

Mr. Hodnett offered a substitute, in effect repealing the ordinance of the Convention, and providing that this General Assembly shall take steps towards paying the interest on the public debt.

Mr. Hodnett, in advocating his substitute, said he had always opposed the doctrine of repudiation in every form. But this ordinance of the Convention, if carried into effect at this present time, would utterly bankrupt and ruin our people. He proceeded to picture the present state of dire poverty into which the mass of our people were plunged, and the difficulties with which they paid their present taxes. This bill would require the State to raise, above her expenses now, at least one million of dollars. Where was such an amount to come from? It will sweep away from the people even the homestead that the Constitution gives them. The advocates of the Constitution, in the late canvass, pledged themselves that the interest upon the debt would not be called for in 12 years. Now was this keeping faith with the people to call for it now? All the people wanted was time.—They were willing to pay when able, and the men to whom it was due could well afford to wait.

Mr. Sinclair opposed the substitute, and advocated the original bill.

Vest said he was tired of hearing the people talk about poverty. The people of his section were able and willing to pay their debts. He opposed the substitute.

Old Ku Klux Ingram was agwine to oppose anything looking like pudiation. When *Mississippi* pudiated under democratic rule, he was a young man, but even then he was so *loil* he got right tolerably ashamed of belonging to the Federal Union.

Estes, (c. b.) spread himself against the substitute and talked nearly everybody out of the Hall.

After a good deal of discussion, Mr. Hodnett withdrew his substitute, until the bill shall go on its third reading.

Upon the passage of the bill on its second reading, Estes called the previous question. The call was sustained, and the bill passed its second reading, by a vote of yeas 59, nays 7.

By Laflin, (c. b.): A bill to amend the charter of the Western Railroad Company. Referred.

By the same: A bill to amend the charter of the Western N. C. R. R. Co. Referred.

Mr. Durham, and others, entered a protest against the passage of the special Militia (Police) bill.

Message from the Governor transmitting a report from the Superintendent of the Insane Asylum. Ordered to be printed.

After some further unimportant business, the House adjourned.

The Western States Anti-Radical Club of Washington has adopted a resolution to subscribe for and send out, as campaign documents, *ten thousand copies of the Campaign Weekly National Intelligencer.*

GRANT says "Let us have peace." What does he mean but that the "Empire is peace!"

MARRIED,

On the morning of the 30th ult., by Rev. C. D. Smith, of Macon County, Maj. MARCUS ERWIN, to Miss M. KATE SMITH, daughter of B. J. and S. A. Smith, of Asheville.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Mullets, Mullets.

A LOT OF FRESH CORNED MULLETS. Just arrived at UPCHURCH & DODD'S.
Aug 10-tf

Sheetings, Sheetings.

A LOT OF 4-4 SHEETINGS. For sale at UPCHURCH & DODD'S.
Aug 10-tf

Cotton Yarns.

A NEW LOT OF COTTON YARNS. Just received at UPCHURCH & DODD'S.
Aug 10-tf

No. 44 Fayetteville Street,

SIGN OF THE BIG COFFIN POT.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, STOVES, Buggy Materials, Crockery and Tin Ware.

J. BROWN.
Raleigh, Aug 10-tf With Hart & Lewis.

5 BOXES OLD TURPENTINE SOAP. For Family use.

J. BROWN.
Aug 10-tf With Hart & Lewis.

Notice.

BAGWELL & HORNE mutually dissolved co-partnership in the Dry Goods and Grocery business, at Morrisville, N. C., on the 1st inst. The business will in future be conducted by S. B. HORNE.
Aug 10-1w

ROSADALIS,

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier,

CURES

Scrofula in its Various Forms,

SUCH AS

Consumption in its Earlier stages, Enlargement and Ulceration of the Glands, Joints, Bones, Kidneys, Uterus, Chronic Rheumatism, Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Sore Eyes, &c

ALSO,

SYPHILIS

IN ALL ITS FORMS

DISEASES OF WOMEN,

Loss of Appetite, Sick Headache, Liver Complaint, Pain in the Back, Impudence in Dyspepsia, Ground,

GENERAL BAD HEALTH

and all diseases of the

BLOOD, LIVER, KIDNEYS & BLADDER.

It is a Perfect Renovator.

☞ ROSADALIS eradicates every kind of humor and bad taint, and restores the entire system to a healthy condition.

☞ It is PERFECTLY HARMLESS, never producing the slightest injury.

☞ It is not a Secret Quack Remedy. The articles of which it is made are published around each bottle.

Recommended by the Medical Faculty and Many Thousands of our Best Citizens

☞ For Testimonials of remarkable cures, see "ROSADALIS ALMANAC" for this year.

PREPARED ONLY BY

DR. J. J. LAWRENCE & CO.
244 Baltimore Street,
BALTIMORE, MD.

For Sale by Druggists Everywhere.

PLANTER'S HOTEL.

THE UNDERSIGNED, having leased that well-known and popular House

THE PLANTER'S HOTEL

would respectfully inform the public that they have opened it to-day.

Boarders by the day, week or month are solicited. Their table will at all times be supplied with the best the market affords. Servants polite and attentive. Terms moderate.

Raleigh, Aug. 8-4t J. B. DENSAN & CO.

MOUNTAIN CHEESE AND BUTTER!

Just received, 18 Kits Prime Mountain BUTTER, and 2 Boxes of CHEESE, on sale at
aug7-1w J. M. TOWLER,
Commission Merchant.

N. C. BACON AND LARD.

Meal and Flour, Sugar and Coffee.

A good supply of FAMILY GROCERIES, at
aug7-1w R. K. FERRELL'S,
Hargett Street.

Soap, Blueing and Matches.

JUST RECEIVED, a fine lot of Josiah Shaw's celebrated "DIAMOND OLIVE SOAP."

Also PARLOR and TELEGRAPH MATCHES and BLUEING. For sale cheap at
Aug. 8-2w THOMAS H. BRIGGS'.

BUGGY MATERIAL, FRESH SUPPLY.

Dash Leather, Oil Carpet, Moleskin, Enameled Muslin, Drill and Duck, Lining Nails, Tacks, Whip Sockets, Axle Clips, Springs, Hubs, Spokes and Hickory Rims.
Aug. 8-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS.

COACH AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

A fine stock just received
Aug. 8-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS.

BUGGY AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

One fine Buggy and single set Plated Harness. Apply to
Aug. 8-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS.

70 BARRELS FRESH LIME.

For sale by
Aug. 8-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS.

A CARD.

SEVERAL months ago, I purchased the entire stock of goods owned by BRANSON, FARRAR & CO., and continued the business, changing the name afterwards to Branson & Jones. advertising myself as Proprietor and Mr. Branson as Agent for the N. C. Business Directory. But as some persons seem, erroneously, to consider it a partnership or to blend the interests of the former firm with my own I shall hereafter conduct the business under my own name alone, unless some partner should be taken hereafter. Mr. Branson will continue to be General Agent for the N. C. Directory, which will necessarily engage most of his time and attention.

I shall be pleased to furnish our friends and the public with BOOKS, STATIONERY, SHEET MUSIC and other articles in our line, at lowest CASH prices.

Raleigh, Aug. 8-tf J. A. JONES.

JOHN ARRINGTON,

COMMISSION MERCHANT.

106 SYCAMORE STREET, PETERSBURG, VA.

Personal attention given to the sale of COTTON, TOBACCO, WHEAT, &c., and prompt returns made.

Liberal advances made upon all Produce in hand.

☞ Supplies furnished at lowest market rates for cash.
Aug. 8-2m

FLOUR.—Thirty sacks Family, One hundred sacks Superfine.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

LARD.—In twenty-five pound buckets. Just arrived.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

HAMS! HAMS!

Eight hundred pounds Virginia.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

SHOES! SHOES!

Home manufacture, warranted all leather.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

SODA! SODA!

Ten Kegs Cooking Soda. Just received at
Aug. 3-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

BOOK STORES.

WILLIAMS & LAMBETH,

BOOKSELLERS & STATIONERS,

OPPOSITE NATIONAL BANK,

RALEIGH, N. C.

KEEP CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A LARGE STOCK OF

SCHOOL BOOKS,

STANDARD WORKS,

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, &c., &c.

Together with every article usually kept in their line of business,

AT THE LOWEST CASH PRICES.

AGENTS FOR

WILCOX & GIBBS' FAMILY SEWING MACHINES.
June 22-3m

MISCELLANEOUS

MANUFACTURER OF

GOLD AND SILVER WARE

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

Gold and Silver Watches, Clocks, Fine Cutlery, Table Ware, Fine Jewelry, Spectacles, and all articles usually found in a first-class establishment.

Call and see me.
June 1-3m

COLGATE & CO'S

GERMAN

ERASIVE SOAP,

THE STANDARD OF EXCELLENCE,

For sale by all Grocers.
Jan. 22—ly

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, LEXINGTON, Va.

THE NEXT SESSION opens 3rd Thursday in Sept., 1868, and closes 4th Thursday in June, 1869. The Faculty consists of

GEN. R. E. LEE, PRESIDENT,
with Professors of Latin, Greek, Mathematics, Modern Languages, Moral Philosophy, History and English Literature and Literature, Applied and Pure Mathematics, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry and Law and Equity. These are distributed into: 1. Faculty of Arts; 2. Faculty of Science; 3. Faculty of Law; in each of these is conferred a distinct Bachelor's Degree, and the Degree of *Master of Arts* is given also to students in each course. In the Department of Science are conferred, also, the Degrees of Civil Engineer and Mining Engineer. Physician and Assistant Professorships provision is made for thorough drilling in the Departments of English, Ancient and Modern Languages and Mathematics. The necessary expenses need not exceed $225.

For full particulars apply to

July 25-2w E. C. GORDON,
Clerk of Faculty.

University of Virginia.

THE FORTY-FIFTH SESSION of this institution will begin on the 1st day of October, 1868, and end on the Thursday before the 4th of July, 1869. The organization of the institution is very complete, embracing extensive and thorough courses of instruction in Literature and Science and in the professions of Law, Medicine and Engineering.

Estimated expenses—exclusive of books, clothing and pocket-money—of the *Academic* student $200; of the *Law* Student $265, and of the *Medical* Student $265.

For particulars send for Catalogue to William Wertenbaker, Esq.

S. MAUPIN,
Chairman of the Faculty.
P. O., "University of Va."

Mecklenburg Female College.

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. A. G. STACY, A. M., President.

THE NEXT SCHOOL YEAR WILL COMMENCE October 1st, 1868.

A full corps of able and accomplished Instructors will be at their posts.

Rates as low as can be afforded in a first class Female College. The last scholastic year has just closed. One hundred and fifty-four pupils having been enrolled. Address
July 11-tf THE PRESIDENT,
Charlotte, N. C.

Charlotte Female Institute,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.

REV. R. BURWELL, A. M. } *Principals,*
JNO. R. BURWELL, A. M. }

THE NEXT SESSION will commence on the 1st of October, 1868, and continue until 30th June, 1869.

The Session is divided into two terms of twenty weeks each, and pupils can be entered for the whole session or for one term.

The charge for Board (including every expense, washing, fuel, lights, &c.,) with Tuition in English Branches, will be $100 per term of 20 weeks.

Music, Ancient and Modern Languages, Drawing and Painting, extra, at usual charges.

For Circular and Catalogue, containing full particulars as to terms, &c., address
July 11-3m Rev. R. BURWELL & SON,
Charlotte, N. C.

FLOUR! FLOUR!

Fifty bbls. Flour for sale by
Aug. 3-tf UPCHURCH & DODD.

WATSON'S GALLERY!

A FEW MORE LEFT of those

ELEGANT FRAMES,

In which pictures will be placed, and sold for one-half the usual price, a few days longer. No one who likes a fine, elegant photograph, in a beautiful frame, should lose this opportunity.

Call early, at
aug3-tf WATSON'S GALLERY.

SOLE LEATHER. Sixty sides.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Oil and Lead.

A FRESH SUPPLY of White Lead, Linseed, Raw Linseed and Refined Cotton Seed Oils, just received.
Aug. 3-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS.

Varnishes, Varnishes, Varnishes.

SUPERIOR QUALITY.

For sale at
Aug. 3-3w THOS. H. BRIGGS.

THE SENTINEL.

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

THE HOLDEN-CARPET-BAGGER WAR MEASURE HIGH AND DRY IN THE SENATE!!—We confess that we have strongly relied upon the sobriety and moderation of the Senators to protest the State against the certainties of riot and bloodshed, which the special militia or standing army bill so alarmingly foreshadow. Our readers will see, from the proceedings of the Senate, on Saturday, that there are, among the Radical Senators, some men who love the peace and quiet of the State far more than they do riot and bloodshed. We are glad to see that, as we expected, many of them are independent enough to scout the leadership of the carpet-baggers, and to exercise their own convictions of duty to the State. Mr. Respass, of Beaufort, and the several Senators on the Republican side who acted with him, are entitled to the thanks of the people of the State for their manly position.

We have not space to speak of this matter as we desire, but simply, at present, call attention to Saturday's proceedings of the Senate, with great gratification.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.—Hardware, Cutlery, Stoves, Buggy Materials, Crockery and Tin Ware: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Old Turpentine Soap: J. Brown, (with Hart & Lewis.)

Dissolution of Copartnership: Bagwell & Horne, Morrisville.

Sheetings, Cotton Yarns, Mullets: Upchurch & Dodd, Market Square.

THANKS to our friend Jno. W. Perry, of Mudlick, Chatham county, for an additional club of twelve subscribers to the *Sentinel*, and to Wm. B. Chamblee, of Wakefield, in this county, for a club of fourteen subscribers. Let our friends, elsewhere, "go and do likewise."

BISHOP ATKINSON'S APPOINTMENTS.

Lincolnton,	Sept.	10.
High Shoals,	"	11.
Charlotte,	"	13.
Salisbury,	"	16.
Kittrell's Springs,	"	18.
Louisburgh,	"	20.
Oxford,	"	22.
Williamsborough,	"	24.
Henderson,	"	25.
Warrenton,	"	27.

WAKE FOREST DISTRICT.—A meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of this District was held on Friday last. P. H. Mangum, Esq., was called to the Chair, and E. A. Carver was Secretary. J. H. Dunn, Esq., explained the object of the meeting, and effective and spirited addresses were by Messrs. W. B. Royall, J. C. Marvin, of Arkansas, C. Dugham, of Cleaveland, and Col. Russ, of this City. Appropriate resolutions were adopted and a Seymour and Blair Club organized, with the following officers, viz: President J. H. Dunn; Vice Presidents, A. H. Hicks, Jr., R. A. Brooks, J. H. Riggan; Secretary, E. A. Carver; Corresponding Secretary, L. R. Wyatt; Treasurer, C. Durham. The true men of Wake Forest are fully aroused.

CRAB TREE DISTRICT.—Quite a large meeting of the Democrats and Conservatives of this District, in this county, was held at B. V. Rogers' Store, on Thursday last. Wm. B. May, Esq., presided and J. W. Wiggins Esq., was requested to act as Secretary. Appropriate resolutions were adopted,—among them one protesting against Holden's infamous armed Police scheme, and another declaring the intention of the people of the District to give preferance of employment, in all cases, to laborers and others of the Democratic and Conservative party. A Seymour and Blair Club was organized, and the most enthusiastic spirit prevailed.

THE APPROACHING DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION.

We learn, from the Wilmington *Journal*, that the arrangements have been completed for the excursion to this City on occasion of the grand Convention, on Thursday.—By the liberality of the officers of the Wilmington & Weldon and Raleigh & Gaston Railroads, the fare for the round trip, *via* Raleigh, will only be $6. It is probable that the New Hanover delegation will be joined by large numbers along the lines of Railroad. We rejoice that this arrangement has been made,—necessitated, as it was, by the mean *party policy* of the President of the North Carolina Road.

The train from Wilmington will reach here on Wednesday evening about 8 o'clock. Let us see to it that our friends have a cordial reception.

Extra trains will be run over the Raleigh & Gaston Road, during the sitting of the Convention,—arriving at Raleigh at 9 o'clock, A. M., each day, and leaving at 5 P. M.

The various Committees are at work with their preparations. Raleigh will illustrate her hospitality on the occasion, and there will be a grand Torch light Procession, &c., on Thursday night. The ladies will array Tucker Hall in gala dress for the occasion, and, better than all, grace it with *their* presence. Come on, then, friends, and let us begin the campaign with a glorious rally—the earnest of success!

The programme for Thursday will appear in the *Sentinel* to-morrow.

"Mr. Speaker, I am alarmed at the condition of the country. *It is proposed to send arms to North Carolina, that the people may use them against each other. Great God! we cannot afford to fight each other.* KEEP AWAY YOUR ARMS! DO NOTHING TO IRRITATE OUR PEOPLE, BUT DO EVERYTHING IN YOUR POWER TO ASSUAGE AND HEAL THE EXCITEMENT THERE. We want no arms. I WARN THE HOUSE THAT IF ARMS ARE SENT THERE WE WILL BE RUINED; we cannot live there. If we need anything in the way of arms, in God's name send an army of the United States there, *but do not arm neighbor against neighbor. There never was a more mischievous measure than this proposition to arm one class of our people against another.*"—*Mr. Boyden's speech in the House of Representatives.*

IMMENSE AND ENTHUSIASTIC COUNTY CONVENTION.

By far the largest County Convention, which ever assembled in Wake, was that which met at the Court House, on Saturday last. Every District in the county was fully represented. We have never seen, anywhere, a more respectable assemblage, in appearance and reality. Old men and young men were present in large numbers, and the feeling on the occasion was one of intense indignation at the excesses of the faction now in power in North Carolina, and of overflowing enthusiasm for the National cause and the National candidates. The spirit, character and size of this glorious demonstration constituted an indisputable evidence that the people of Wake are fully aroused to a sense of the dangers which menace the Republic and the State. One of the most gratifying evidences of this fact was the presence of many gentlemen, earnestly participating in the proceedings of the Convention, who voted with the so-called Republican party in the late election.

That venerable and distinguished gentleman, the Hon. Charles Manly, was called upon to preside, assisted by Isaac H. Rogers and Needham Price, Esqrs., as Vice-Presidents. Messrs. B. W. Justice and J. J. Litchford acted as Secretaries.

When the Committee on Resolutions had retired, loud calls were made for Col. Ed. Graham Haywood. That gentleman responded in one of the most able, eloquent and powerful speeches we have ever listened to—an effort worthy of any man's reputation. He spoke upwards of two hours and literally enchained throughout the rapt attention of his audience. The hour at which the meeting adjourned (our paper being made ready for the press on Saturday night) compels us to defer a more extended notice.

M. A. Bledsoe, Esq., was next called out, and made a telling and masterly speech, which elicited, as his efforts always do, unbounded enthusiasm.

In response to repeated calls, B. Y. Rogers, Esq., next addressed the Convention in an effective and capital speech, which greatly delighted the audience and added to the general enthusiasm.

Capt. B. W. Justice and C. M. Busbee, Esq., were also called out and made stirring and able addresses, which were greeted with continued applause.

Thirty delegates from each District in the County were appointed to the State Democratic Convention, on Thursday next; and, indeed, every Democrat and Conservative in the County was constituted a delegate.

The resolutions, list of delegates, &c., will appear in our next. We are compelled to postpone them and a further account of this great meeting.

THE N. Y. HERALD QUAKING.

No paper in the country excels the *Herald* in extensive arrangements for collecting the news, whether reliable or otherwise. As a political newspaper, it is wholly unreliable; yet its extensive correspondence enables it, perhaps, earlier than others, to foretell the direction of public sentiment. The *Herald* is inimical to Mr. Seymour, would not, in any way, contribute to his election, yet it is palpable that, since his nomination, it has been gradually coming to the conclusion that his election is inevitable. The following views of the tendency of public sentiment in the South are doubtless correct, and will serve to increase the alarm of the Radicals. The *Herald*, of the 6th, says:

"But what do we see now? Precisely what the *Herald* said long ago and all through would be the case—that in the end the negroes would go with their masters and the democrats. From every quarter of the Southern States the fact comes to us that this is the case. A most thorough reaction is taking place. The press and almost all the correspondence from the South show this. Our private and most reliable correspondents inform us that "every one of the ex rebel States will be carried by the democrats; that the negroes are leaving the radical party by hundreds; that they are organizing colored Conservative clubs, and that they are attending democratic barbecues by thousands." Never was there a more striking example of the old saying that the best laid plans may be defeated.

And why are the negroes abandoning the radicals and going with their old masters and the democrats? Because they believe their interests lie that way, and because the Southern whites know how to treat and control them better than the Northerners.—In their brief experience with Northern adventurers—properly called, carpet-baggers, because the greater part of them were needy speculators without any property but the carpet-bags they carried on their heads—the negroes have seen that these men had really no sympathy with them, and only wanted to use them for their own selfish purposes. They see that their best friends are their old masters and the white people among whom they were born and with whom their interests are identified. The Northern carpet-baggers and orators have cheated and deceived them under the pretence of sympathizing with them and being their friends, and, as a natural consequence, they turn to the people who employ them and with whom their destiny is cast."

MATTERS IN TENNESSEE.—The Confederate Generals who met in Nashville on Saturday last, after a free interchange of views, determined upon a memorial which was submitted to the Legislature of the State. The paper declared the discountenance of the Southern soldiers of the State to all lawless societies, or revolutionary acts, and after enunciating a purpose to abide by the laws in all contingencies, calls upon the Legislature to give to peacably disposed citizens the co operation of that body, by removing, as far as possible, the causes of irritation and discontent, which bear so heavily upon large classes of the people.—It is to be hoped and believed that this manly and patriotic action of Generals Cheatham, Forrest, Pillow and others has not been without its good results. Gov. Brownlow who, a week ago, vehemently opposed the enfranchisement of the whites, now proscribed, and called for the mustering of the militia, has sent a special message to the General Assembly calling their attention to the numerous petitions from Republicans, seconding the request of the memorial referred to; and dispatches from Nashville state that the Legislature will, in all probability, adopt the course recommended.

SUGAR AND COFFEE.

20 hhds. all grades Sugar.
20 Sacks Rio, Laguyra and Java Coffees.
20 bbls. Baltimore Syrups and New Orleans Molasses, in store at
Aug. 3-tf B. P. WILLIAMSON'S.

THE PEOPLE MOVING!

ONSLOW.

Meeting of Democrats and Conservatives at Jacksonville, on the 3rd. inst. Jerome B. Frazell, Esq., presided and A. J. Johnston, Esq., was Secretary. The meeting was addressed by James H. Foy, Esq., appropriate resolutions were adopted, and twenty-five delegates were appointed to the Democratic State Convention.

EDGECOMBE.

A Central Seymour and Blair Club has been organized in Tarboro', and a branch Club at Rocky Mount. Forty delegates have been appointed to the State Convention.

The officers of the Club at Tarboro' are: President, Capt. Fred. Phillips; Vice Presidents, Hon. Geo. Howard, Col. J. L. Bridgers and Jos. B. Coffield, Esq.; Treasurer, Capt. Orren Williams; Secretary, Capt. Wm. Biggs; Directors, Dr. J. H. Baker, Capt. Jno. S. Dancy, Thos. J. Stewart, Jas. R. Thigpen, and Thos. W. Tolar.

MARTIN.

Meeting in Williamston last week,—presided over by Bryant Bennett, Esq., with Wilson G. Lamb as Secretary. A series of excellent resolutions were adopted, and delegates appointed to the State Convention. The following is among the resolutions:

Resolved, That we regard the organization of a Military force in the State composed of "loyal men," as proposed by the occupant of the Gubernatorial chair, W. W. Holden, as unwise, unjust, dangerous to the peace of the State, calculated to produce strife and bloodshed, and intended to control the coming election by the sword and bayonet, and we therefore denounce it as the scheme of an unprincipled tyrant and his dirty minions.

The meeting was addressed by J. Edwin Moore, Esq., and Hon. J. R. Stubbs.

LENOIR.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held at Kinston, on the 1st. inst. J. C. Washington, Esq., presided and J. C. Kennedy, Esq., was Secretary. The meeting was ably addressed by A. Munroe, Esq., and Jno. F. Wooten, Esq. A Seymour and Blair Club was formed, with a large number of enrolled members. One hundred delegates were appointed to the State Convention, and the same number to the District Electoral Convention, when held.

We hope that our Lenoir friends will pardon us for the non-publication of their entire proceedings. Our space is greatly circumscribed by the exceeding pressure upon our columns.

BUNCOMBE.

Meeting in Asheville on the 1st. Albert Burgin, Esq. presided, and M. E. Carter was Secretary. Delegates appointed to State and District Electoral Conventions.

MADISON.

Meeting at Little Ivy Church, on the 1st. Col. P. Anderson presided and Dr. John G. Anderson was Secretary. Delegates were appointed to the State Convention, and, in default of their attendance, Hons. A. S. Merrimon and Thos. Bragg and Kemp P. Battle and Seaton Gales, Esqs., were requested to act as proxies.

WILKES.

Large and enthusiastic meeting at Wilkesboro' on the 1st. Dr. James Calloway presided and Dr. R. F. Hackett was Secretary.

Patriotic resolutions and a Constitution and By-Laws for a Seymour and Blair Club were adopted. The following permanent officers were elected, viz: President, Dr. Jas. Calloway; Vice Presidents, Phineas Horton, Esq., Dr. C. L. Cook and H. J. Spicer; Secretary and Treasurer, Capt. Jay Andrews; Assistant Secretary, Jas. Stevens; Corresponding Secretary, Dr. R. F. Hackett; Executive Committee, Allen Denny, R. F. Armfield, Jno. S. Finley, A. L. Rousseau and F. D. Carlton. Sub-Committees for every district in the county were appointed.

Delegates were appointed to the State and District Conventions. The following was among the resolutions adopted:

Resolved, That any delegate to the Convention at Raleigh, attending the District Convention, shall be a delegate to the said District Convention. And any delegate to the said District Convention, attending the Raleigh Convention, shall be a delegate to the Raleigh Convention. And that all the delegates to both of said Conventions are hereby instructed not to vote to put any man in nomination for any place of trust, State or National, unless he unequivocally endorses the whole of the Platform of the National Democratic Party, lately adopted in the city of New York, and cordially supports its nominees, Seymour and Blair.

The people adjourned to the Court-yard, where they were addressed, for several hours, by ex-Gov. Vance, in one of his most powerful and eloquent efforts—eliciting the intensest enthusiasm.

WORTH ATTENDING TO.—The Southern Democrats should take care not to place upon their electoral tickets any disqualified man. The fourteenth amendment is valid, according to Radical teachings, and will be enforced against any Seymour elector who is affected by it. The Charleston *Mercury* calls upon the Democrats of South Carolina to respect the amendment so far as this election is concerned.

The Radicals need have no fears on this score. They can make any rebel an elector, and Congress will remove his disabilities.—*Rich. Dispatch.*

IT is extremely amusing to notice the amount of contempt exhibited by the Northern men of our community towards the natives of the same political opinion as themselves. An instance of this was noticed directly after the new Directors of the A. & N. C. Railroad had made their appointments on Tuesday last. One of the disappointed said to another, "Ah! scallawag, we've all got badly fooled." "Don't call me scallawag," said the other fiercely; "call me carpet-bagger, as much as you please; but do not call me anything as mean as scallawag."—*Newbern Journal of Commerce.*

From the Warrenton Courier.

THE following is the first *public* document of one of Billy Holden's squires:

for the Courier

I Authorized a Gentleman of Raleigh to put a piece in the Standard to let it be known that it was a Mistake in the Courier about I declineing my position as a Justice of the Peace but I did not intend for him to use Such harsh Language as Mr. Bennett are a particular friend of mine my Motto is peace. EATON ROBINSON

Warrenton N. C. Aug 6th, 1868.

TELEGRAPHIC.

Our Afternoon Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, M.

Col Dean had an interview, this morning, with General Schofield, and will have a definite answer regarding his mission on Monday. It is understood that while the Government considers the situation as one of delicacy, requiring much discretion, it will use its powers under the Constitution and the laws to repress disorders with promptness.

Grant's recommendation for the general jail delivery in the South, heretofore telegraphed, was formally presented to the Cabinet, on yesterday, but produced no action. The *habeas corpus* being restored and the Courts open, relief from unjust or illegal punishment was within the easy and speedy reach of every citizen, whereas the sweeping action proposed by General Grant would doubtless throw many bad men on those communities.

FROM LIVERPOOL—MR. DAVIS.

LIVERPOOL, Aug 8, P. M.

Mr. Davis was on the *Exchange* yesterday. He was loudly cheered.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, August 8, P. M.

Cotton dull. Uplands 29.

Turpentine 47. Rosin favors buyers. Common and Strained 2,85 to 3.

Gold 1,47¼.

Our Midnight Dispatches.

FROM WASHINGTON—ACTION OF THE CABINET WITH REGARD TO SOUTHERN MATTERS—THE PEOPLE MUST VOTE FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8, P. M.

No action in the Revenue Commissionership, probably, until after Tuesday's Cabinet.

Rosencrantz had a prolonged interview with the President, regarding Mexican affairs.

Revenue to-day, $540,000.

A. W. Clark relieves Gen Kilpatrick as Chilian Minister.

The belief is current that the Cabinet has decided to interfere in the Southern States, only in case of palpable insurrection. The details will transpire on Monday.

A careful reading of Section 2nd. of the fourteenth Amendment of the Constitution shows that the people must vote for Presidential electors, or lose representation in Congress.

Col Dean, of Gov. Warmouth's staff, has confined himself in his representations, respecting affairs in Louisiana, mainly to the authorities to whom he was sent. In general conversation, while representing the situation as serious and requiring prompt attention from the government, he draws a milder and more encouraging picture of affairs than some others lately from New Orleans have done. He speaks very kindly of Gen. Hays and other prominent ex-Confederates, and hopefully of their probable attitude and course in relation to the public order.

FROM ALABAMA—THE LEGISLATURE.

MONTGOMERY, Aug. 8, P. M.

The House, this morning, rejected the Senate bill, by a vote of 43 to 32, authorizing the Legislature to cast the electoral vote of the State. This afternoon, the House reconsidered its action and passed the bill by a vote of 48 to 18. The Speaker and others protested against it as anti-Republican, and opposed to the genius and spirit of liberty.

MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Aug. 8, P. M.

Cotton firm and more active. Sales of 1,500 bales at 29. Some sales reached 29¼.

Money easy. Gold closed dull 1,47¼.

WILMINGTON, Aug 8. P. M.

Spirits Turpentine firm at 42. Rosin firm. No. 1, 3,25 to 3 50. Tar firm at 2,70.

Hams, Hams, Hams.

SIX HUNDRED POUND CHOICE SUGAR-Cured and Canvass Hams.
20 Buckets and 2 bbls. Lard,—all of the best.
Aug. 3-tf B. F. WILLIAMSON.

IRISH POTATOES.

A lot of fine Irish Potatoes on consignment at
Aug 3-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

Garden and Farm Tools.

WHEELBARROWS, HOES, SHOVELS, &c.
For sale at
Aug 3-tf THOS. H. BRIGGS'.

CANDY! CANDY!

Another supply of newly made Candy, at
Aug. 3-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

SUMMER CAMPAIGN!!!

1868.

GOOD NEWS TO BUYERS!

M. ROSENBAUM,

HAVING CONCLUDED TO CLOSE OUT HIS ENTIRE Stock of

CLOTHING,

Consisting, in part, of

BLACK CLOTH COATS,
BLACK DOESKIN PANTS,
FANCY CASSIMERE SUITS
(Suitable for Fall and Winter wear,)
SILK VESTS,
LINEN SUITS,
ALPACA COATS,
&c., &c., &c.

He offers the same

AT COST!

As they must be closed out in less than

SIXTY DAYS!!

ALSO a large assortment of Summer

DRESS GOODS!!

At 20, 22½ and 25 cents per yard—worth from 30 to 50 cts.
Aug. 1-tf M. ROSENBAUM,
No. 16 Fayetteville Street.

IF WE SELL GOODS THAT DO NOT SUIT, our Dray will bring them back free of charge. Get a sack of our genuine Family Flour, warranted.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Hams.

1,000 LBS. SUGAR-CURED HAMS
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

2,000 LBS. N. C. HAMS,
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Sides.

400 LBS. N. C. SIDES
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

20 KEGS [illegible] POWDER
For sale by
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

Greensboro' Money Market.

BUYING RATES OF BANK NOTES, &c., BY

WILSON & SHOBER, BANKERS AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, SOUTH ELM STREET, GREENSBORO, N. C.

Bank of N. C.	60c
" Cape Fear	33
" Charlotte	80
" Wadesboro	27
" Wilmington	33
" Roxboro	60
" Thomasville	20
" Graham	28
" Lexington (old)	15
" " (new)	10
" Commerce	15
" Clarendon	4
" Fayetteville	10
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
Merchants' Bank of Newbern	60
Farmers' Bank of Greensboro, (old)	33
" " (new)	12
Miners' and Planters' Bank	40
Commercial Bank of Wilmington	33
Greensboro Mutual Ins. Co., (old)	6
Virginia Bank Notes average about	98
South Carolina "	15
Georgia "	25
N. C. Railroad Stock	15

We buy and sell at liberal prices, Gold and Silver, North Carolina Bonds, United States Bonds and all other marketable stocks.

Orders for Bank notes by debtors and Stockholders of Banks will receive prompt attention.

Returns for express packages of Bank notes &c., will be made on the day received, by check on New York or Baltimore, or in currency, as desired.

Life and Fire Insurance Policies issued in good Companies, at best rates.

Oct. 26-295-3m

RALEIGH NATIONAL BANK OF NORTH CAROLINA.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

R. W. PULLIAM, President.

W. H. WILLARD. GEO. W. SWEPSON,
A. S. MERRIMON, W. J. HAWKINS.

C. DEWEY, Cashier.
J. C. BLAKE, Teller.

Deals in Bills of Exchange Sight Drafts, Gold and Silver Coin, and Government and other securities.

Uncurrent Bank Notes bought at highest prices. Packages sent by Express will be remitted for promptly, in currency, or in New York funds at par.

Bank of Cape Fear	33
" Charlotte	33
" Clarendon	4
" Commerce	17
" Fayetteville	10
" Lexington, (old,)	15
" " (new,)	10
" Lexington, payable at Graham	23
" North Carolina	55
" Roxboro'	60
" Thomasville	60
" Wadesboro'	27
" Washington	3
" Yanceyville	3
" Wilmington	33
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	33
Farmer's Bank of North Carolina, (old,)	33
" " (new,)	10
Greensboro' Mutual Insurance Co.	6
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Miner's & Planter's Bank	40

July 27-135-tf

Raleigh Money Market.

CORRECTED BY JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO., BROKERS, RALEIGH, N. C.

PRICES OF NORTH CAROLINA BANK NOTES:

Bank of N. C., (Gold 25) (Silver 25) G. B.	55
" Cape Fear	30
" Charlotte	30
" Lexington, at Graham, new 10, old	16
" Roxborough	60
" Wadesborough	27
" Thomasville	20
" Wilmington	30
" Commerce	16
" Washington	3
" Fayetteville	10
" Clarendon	4
" Yanceyville	3
Miners' and Planter's Bank	40
Farmers' Bank, Greensborough, new 10, old	29
Commercial Bank, Wilmington	27
Merchant's Bank, Newbern	60
Greensborough Mutual	6
Virginia Bank Notes, about	98
South Carolina "	92
Georgia "	23
Gold	138
Silver	133
Old Coupons	87
North Carolina Railroad Coupons	87½
Old Sixes	73
Exchange on New York	¼
S. & G. Railroad Stock	40

PROVISION MARKET.

CORRECTED BY JORDAN WOMBLE, GROCER AND COMMISSION MERCHANT.

BACON	17@25
" BALT. & WESTERN	17@20
LEEF ON HOOF	7@8
" NETT	00@00
BUTTER	30@35
COTTON, nominal	25@26
CHICKENS, Spring	15@25
" Grown	35@40
CORN	1 40@1 50
COFFEE	23@30
EGGS	12@15
FLOUR	11@13
FODDER	1 25@1 50
HERRINGS	3@4@10
HIDES—Green	8@ pr lb.
" Dry	15@17
HAY pr. cwt.	60@75
LARD	22@25
MEAL	1 45@1 60
MOLASSES	50@65
NAILS	7@10
PEAS—Black	0 00@0 00
" White	0 00@0 00
POTATOES—Irish, New	75@1 00
" Sweet	0 00@0 00
RAGS	4@5
SALT—Fine	4 00@4 25
" Ground	3 00@3 50
SUGAR	13@22
TALLOW	10@12½
VINEGAR	37@75
ONIONS	75@1 00
SHEAF OATS	65@75
BEESWAX	25@30

REMARKS.

Cotton—None offering. Nominal price 25@26

METROPOLITAN HOTEL,

FORMERLY

BROWN'S,

WASHINGTON, D. C.

POTTS & SHELLEY, Proprietors.

July 25-2w

W. B. DICKS,

BOOK BINDER AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

Raleigh, N. C.

MANUFACTURES BLANK BOOKS OF ALL kinds out of the best material, and as cheap as can be done anywhere in the United States.

Newspapers, Music, Periodicals, Law Books and Books of all kinds bound in any style desired, VERY CHEAP, and at short notice. Twenty-five per cent. saved by all sending their books to me. BINDERY AT BRANSON & JONES' BOOK STORE.

All work done in a workmanlike manner.

Freight paid—when sent by express—on all work to the amount of $25.00 and upwards.

aug6-tf W. B. DICKS.

LAGUIRA AND RIO COFFEE.

Warranted to suit in flavor and price.
aug6-tf G. T. & W. C. STRONACH

COTTON YARNS!

Three bales of the best.
G. T. & W. C. STRONACH

Arrangements Perfected!

WE ARE NOW PREPARED TO FURNISH a House

FROM BOTTOM TO TOP

With House Furnishing Goods, Carpetings, Oil Cloths, Mattings, &c.

Through our resident Partner in New York we will furnish PUBLIC and PRIVATE Houses in that city in the most [illegible] manner.

All desired, the whole will be bought on commission.

Aug. 1-tf W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF HARTFORD, CONN.

JULY 21, 1868.

ASSETS, $10,000,000.

No. INSURED 57,000.

DIVISIBLE SURPLUS $1,884,768,51.

DIVIDENDS. 50 per cent.

READ THE FOLLOWING EXTRACTS:

ÆTNA LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, HARTFORD.—The Ætna is a Company that can be thoroughly trusted. It is sound, prompt, and progressive. It rests on a firm basis, pays its claims with alacrity, and goes on its way rejoicing. It has done, within the immediate neighborhood of Hartford, within the last year, a larger business than any other Life Company; which indicates that a prophet has, for once, found honor in his own country.—*New York Insurance Monitor.*

(*Extract from N. Y. Insurance Monitor, Oct. 1867.*)

No Life Insurance Company ever achieved so complete a success as this popular institution.—Its popularity is altogether *unprecedented* in the annals of commercial enterprise in this country.

"A good man leaveth an inheritance."—*Bible.*

IN NORTH CAROLINA the Ætna Life Company has settled policies promptly to date, 17th July, 1868 $45,500.00, and another $5,000 is ready for the legal representative of our deceased fellow-citizen,

A. KLINE,

well known as a prudent and thrifty man of business.

Those who insure in the Ætna may be sure of a certainty for their friends, and that too upon terms as favorable as any first-class Company can afford.

The Ætna is a tried Company.

Call on

W. H. CROW,
General Agent for the State,
Office, Raleigh, N. C.

W. H. MCKEE, Examiner.

July 21-1m.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

EDSON FESSENDEN, President. JAMES F. BURNS, Secretary.

IN PRESENTING THE CLAIMS OF THE PHŒNIX MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, to the people of North Carolina, the Agent invites their attention to the following statements:

1. It is a Mutual Company, the profits being divided among the insured.
2. Its insured are allowed to travel and reside in any part of the United States and Europe, at all seasons of the year.
3. Its dividends have averaged 50 per cent yearly, and are payable on the amount of premium paid by the insured.
4. Its policies are all NON-FORFEITING.
5. Its losses have been met by the annual interest received alone,—and a surplus of interest left over to swell the general fund belonging to the insured.
6. It has paid over $300,000 of losses, and NEVER CONTESTED A CLAIM.
7. Its rates of assurance are as cheap as any Company doing a safe business.
8. IT WILL NOT INSURE AN UNSOUND LIFE.
9. One half the premium will be received in the note of the insured—which note is never to be called for, is never deducted from the face of the policy.
10. IT HAS NO CONNECTION WITH FIRE INSURANCE.

Relative character of the Companies operating in North Carolina, as to their Assets and Liabilities, taken from the New York Insurance Report for the year 1867, which is the last report—showing how much of each Company has to meet each dollar of liability.

PHŒNIX MUTUAL	
ÆTNA	
BROOKLYN	1 12
CONNECTICUT MUTUAL	1 03
EQUITABLE	1 04
MANHATTAN	1 04

The PHŒNIX MUTUAL offers peculiar inducements to citizens of the Southern States, in relations with regard to residence and travel being almost unrestricted.

These statements are made from impartial reports in the hands of the Agents of the Company.

Principal Office, HARTFORD, CONN.

For further information, apply to the Travelling Agents, or to

WILLIAM H. BAGLEY,
General Agent for North Carolina,
Jan. 1—124 3m Raleigh, N. C.

BROOKLYN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY.

ISSUES POLICIES OF ALL KINDS. LIFE AND ENDOWMENT. ANNUALLY TO CASH. DIVIDENDS PAID.

ABSOLUTELY NO RESTRICTION UPON TRAVEL OR RESIDENCE.

ALL POLICIES POSITIVELY NON-FORFEITABLE.

☞ Part of the premium loaned, and *no loan or premium note is a lien of claim* on the policy in case of death after the second year. ☜

THIS COMPANY OFFERS PECULIAR ADVANTAGES TO THE SOUTHERN PEOPLE. IT IS the most

LIBERAL COMPANY IN THE UNITED STATES,

Its rates being lower than those of other Companies.

Office, No. 141 Broadway, New York City.

WM. M. COLE, Secretary. CHRISTIAN W. BOUCK, Pres.

Information gladly furnished to all by

A. W. LAWRENCE,
General Agent for the State of North Carolina.
Raleigh, N. C., March 23—1868-3m

The Daily Sentinel.

MONDAY, AUGUST 10, 1868.

CAMPAIGN OF 1868!

Old Iron-Clad First in the Field!!

TUCKER'S

IRON FRONT BUILDING!!!

WE ARE AGAIN RECEIVING A NEW SUPPLY OF

STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

CONSISTING OF

SUMMER AND FALL PRINTS,

Bleached and Unbleached Domestics,

SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,

MUSQUITO NETTINGS,

FANS! FANS!! FANCY!!!

UMBRELLAS! UMBRELLAS! & SHOES.

TRUNKS AND CARPET BAGS!

Stock daily supplied by our resident Partner in New York.

W. H. & R. S. TUCKER & CO.,

Raleigh, July 23, 1868-tf

Goldsboro' Female College.

THE FALL SESSION will open on the 1st Monday in August, and continue twenty weeks.

BOARD AND TUITION, exclusive of washing and lights, $95.00. Address

E. W. ADAMS, President.

July 11—1aw3Sep4 Goldsboro'.

SPARKLING CATAWBA SPRINGS. Catawba County, N. C.

THIS CELEBRATED WATERING PLACE will be open for visitors from June 1st to December 1st.

The medical properties of the waters, both Sulphur and Chalybeate, unrivalled. Accommodations unsurpassed, and a healthier and more delightful place not to be found.

The Proprietor has gone to great expense to improve and beautify the Springs, with an eye to the comfort of his guests, and promises every thing will be done to add to the pleasure of all who may honor him with a visit.

Take the Western N. C. Railroad at Salisbury, either on Monday, Wednesday, or Friday morning, to Hickory Station, where you will find Hacks for the Springs, a distance of six miles over a beautiful well shaded road.

A good band of MUSIC will be at the Springs the entire season. Board $50 per month; $18 per week or $3 per day. Children under ten years of age, and servants, half price. Bath houses complete for pool, plunge, shower or tub baths, and sulphur baths cold or hot.

J. GOLDEN WYATT, Proprietor.

Sparkling Catawba Springs, Catawba Co., N. C. June 1-dawly.

R. H. COWAN & CO.,

General Commission and Shipping Merchants.

AND

WHOLESALE GROCERS.

Agents for M. Davis & Son's (Liberty, Va.,) celebrated Virginia Chewing Tobacco.

Agents for Lister Bro's Superphosphate of Lime.

Agents for Vulcan Iron Works, Richmond, Va.

R. H. COWAN,
JNO. W. CAMERON,
JAS. H. HILL.

Wilmington, N. C., *No. 32 North Water St.*

June 26, 1868-1y

A SPLENDID CHANCE FOR A HOME.

BONA FIDE RAFFLE.

250 CHANCES, $10 EACH.

THE DRAWING TO TAKE PLACE IN WASHINGTON, N. C.

NO HUMBUG THIS TIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED OWNS A VERY VALUABLE FARM in the lower part of Beaufort County, about 30 miles below Washington, containing 300 ACRES, 50 of which is CLEARED and in a fine state of cultivation, with a

GOOD DWELLING

and all necessary out-houses, and the soil of the tract is of the very best quality. The

FARM

is at the head of North Creek, and within half a mile of good navigation, and within a day's sail of Newbern or Washington. The owner proposes to have the same

RAFFLED OFF

for the sum of $2500. 250 Chances at $10 Each, the Drawing to take place

IN WASHINGTON

as soon as the chances are all taken, under the direction of W. R. J. Burbank, E. S. Hoyt and F. B. Satterthwaite, Esqrs.

The undersigned refers to Messrs. Burbank, Hoyt and Satterthwaite, of Washington, and to R. W. Respess and W. C. Campbelle, of Williamston, as to the value of the farm, &c.

The Editor of the Tarboro' *Southerner* at Tarboro', R. W. Respess, of Williamston, and E. S. Hoyt, of Washington, will receive subscriptions, and the drawing will take place as soon as possible, after the chances are all taken.

W. O RESPESS,
Washington, N. C.

July 23-1m

B. P. WILLIAMSON,

No. 4 EXCHANGE PLACE,

RALEIGH, N. C.

SOLICITS Consignments of GRAIN, FLOUR, and all kinds of COUNTRY PRODUCE.

Dealer in all kinds of Heavy and Fancy Groceries, Hardware, Fine Brandies, Wines, Whiskies and Gins, Bagging, Rope and Twine.

AGENT FOR SALE OF:

Cotton Gins and Presses.
Straw Cutters and Corn Shellers.
Wheat Threshers and Wheat Fans.
One and two-horse Plows, of all descriptions.
Gum and Leather Belting and Hose of all sizes and kinds.
French and Swiss Bolting Cloths of all numbers.
French Burr and other Mill Stones.
All kinds of Mill and Brass Castings; Bridge Castings, Bridge Bolts and Forgings furnished on short notice.

SOLE AGENT FOR SALE OF JOHNSON & ALLEN'S THIEF GUN in North Carolina.

We ask a trial from all, and guarantee satisfaction to all who try us.

B. P. WILLIAMSON.

Raleigh, N. C., July 21-2w

Notice.

THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing, in the manufacture of LIME, under the name and style of "POWELL, WILSON & CO." is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

A. M. POWELL,
J. W. WILSON,
J. H. SHERRILL,
M. TROLLINGER.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 18th, 1868.

NOTICE.

All claims against the late firm of "Powell, Wilson & Co." will be settled by the undersigned, and all persons in arrears for Lime will make payment to me, as the business of the firm must be closed up.

A. M. POWELL.

Catawba, Station, N. C., July 15-law4w

Cotton Yarns.

IN STORE, TWO BALES COTTON YARNS, No. 10, on sale.

JAS M. TOWLES,
Commission Merchant.

July 13-1w

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION!

THE PLATFORM.

"The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, reposing its trust in the intelligence, patriotism, and discriminating justice of the people, standing upon the Constitution as the foundation and limitation of the powers of the Government, and the guaranty of the liberties of the citizen, and recognizing the questions of slavery and secession as having been settled, for all time to come, by the war or the voluntary action of the Southern States in constitutional conventions assembled, and never to be renewed or re-agitated, do, with the return of peace, demand:

First.—Immediate restoration of all the States to their rights in the Union, under the Constitution, and of civil government to the American people.

Second.—Amnesty for all past political offences, and the regulation of the elective franchise in the States by their citizens.

Third.—Payment of the public debt of the United States as rapidly as practicable; all moneys draws from the people by taxation, except so much as is requisite for the necessities of the Government, economically administered, being honestly applied to such payment, and where the obligations of the Government do not expressly state upon their face, or the law under which they were issued does not provide that they shall be paid in coin, they ought, in right and in justice, to be paid in the lawful money of the United States.

Fourth.—Equal taxation of every species of property according to its real value, including Government bonds and other public securities.

Fifth.—One currency for the Government and the people, the laborer and the office-holder, the pensioner and the soldier, the producer and the bondholder.

Sixth.—Economy in the administration of the Government; the reduction of the standing army and navy; the abolition of the Freedmen's Bureau (great cheering) and all political instrumentalities designed to secure negro supremacy; simplification of the system and discontinuance of inquisitorial modes of assessing and collecting internal revenue, so that the burden of taxation may be equalized and lessened, the credit of the Government and the currency made good; the repeal of all enactments for enrolling the State militia into national forces in time of peace; and a tariff for revenue upon foreign imports, and such equal taxation under the internal revenue laws as will afford incidental protection to domestic manufactures, and as will, without impairing the revenue, impose the least burden upon and best promote and encourage the great industrial interests of the country.

Seventh.—Reform of abuses in the Administration, the expulsion of corrupt men from office, the abrogation of useless offices, the restoration of rightful authority to and the independence of the executive and judicial departments of the Government, the subordination of the military to the civil power, to the end that the usurpations of Congress and the despotism of the sword may cease.

Eighth.—Equal rights and protection for naturalized and native born citizens at home and abroad; the assertion of American nationality which shall command the respect of foreign Powers, and furnish an example and encouragement to people struggling for national integrity, constitutional liberty, and individual rights; and the maintenance of the rights of naturalized citizens against the absolute doctrine of immutable allegiance and the claims of foreign Powers to punish them for alleged crime committed beyond their jurisdiction.

In demanding these measures and reforms we arraign the Radical party for its disregard of right, and the unparalleled oppression and tyranny which have marked its career. After the most solemn and unanimous pledge of both Houses of Congress to prosecute the war exclusively for the maintenance of the Government and the preservation of the Union under the Constitution, it has repeatedly violated that most sacred pledge, under which alone was rallied that noble volunteer army which carried our flag to victory.

Instead of restoring the Union, it has, so far as is in its power, dissolved it, and subjected ten States, in time of profound peace, to military despotism and negro supremacy.

It has nullified there the right of trial by jury; it has abolished the *habeas corpus*, that most sacred writ of liberty; it has overthrown the freedom of speech and the press; it has substituted arbitrary seizures and arrests, and military trials and secret star-chamber inquisitions for the constitutional tribunals; it has disregarded in time of peace the right of the people to be free from searches and seizures; it has entered the post and telegraph offices, and even the private rooms of individuals, and seized their private papers and letters without any specific charge or notice of affidavit, as required by the organic law; it has converted the American capitol into a bastile; it has established a system of spies and official espionage to which no constitutional monarchy of Europe would dare to resort; it has abolished the right of appeal on important constitutional questions to the supreme judicial tribunal, and threatens to curtail or destroy its original jurisdiction, which is irrevocably vested by the Constitution, while the learned Chief Justice has been subjected to the most atrocious calumnies merely because he would not prostitute his high office to the support of the false and partisan charges preferred against the President. Its corruption and extravagance have exceeded anything known in history, and by its frauds and monopolies it has nearly doubled the burden of the debt created by the war. It has stripped the President of his constitutional power of appointment even of his own Cabinet. Under its repeated assaults the pillars of the Government are rocking on their base, and should it succeed in November next, and inaugurate its President, we will meet, as a subjected and conquered people, amid the ruins of liberty and the scattered fragments of the Constitution; and we do declare and resolve that ever since the people of the United States threw off all subjection to the British Crown, the privilege and trust of suffrage have belonged to the several States, and have been granted, regulated, and controlled exclusively by the political power of each State respectively, and that any attempt by Congress, on any pretext whatever, to deprive any State of this right, or to interfere with its exercise, is a flagrant usurpation of power which can find no warrant in the Constitution; and if sanctioned by the people will subvert our form of government, and can only end in a single centralized and consolidated Government, in which the separate existence of the States will be entirely absorbed, and an unqualified despotism be established in place of a federal union of co-equal States; and that we regard the reconstruction acts (so-called) of Congress as usurpations, and unconstitutional, revolutionary, and void; that our soldiers and sailors, who carried the flag of our country to victory against a most gallant and determined foe, must ever be gratefully remembered, and all the guarantees given in their favor must be faithfully carried into execution.

That the public lands should be distributed as widely as possible among the people, and should be disposed of either under the pre-emption or homestead laws, and sold in reasonable quantities, and to none but actual occupants, at the minimum price established by the Government. When grants of the public lands may be allowed necessary for the encouragement of important public improvements, the proceeds of the sale of such lands, and not the lands themselves, should be so applied.

That the President of the United States, Andrew Johnson, (applause,) in exercising the power of his high office in resisting the aggressions of Congress upon the constitutional rights of the States and the people, is entitled to the gratitude of the whole American people, and in behalf of the Democratic party we tender him our thanks for his patriotic efforts in that regard."

CONSTITUTION AND BY-LAWS FOR CLUBS.

We have received letters from several sources, requesting us to send printed copies of a Constitution and By-Laws for the organization of Seymour and Blair Clubs.—Having none on hand, and no funds to print them, we have prepared the following Constitution and By-Laws, as a guide for Clubs, and submit them to the consideration of our friends. They were submitted to the Young Men's meeting to form a Seymour and Blair Club, in this city, on Tuesday night, and unanimously adopted:

CONSTITUTION.

ARTICLE 1st. This Association shall be styled the ——— Club of ——— of North Carolina.

ART. 2. The objects of this Association are as follows: To unite in close political compact every Democrat, Conservative, or by whatever name known, in North Carolina, for the support and defence of the Constitution of the United States; the promotion of the peace and good will of society and the harmony of the Union; the proper enforcement of law and order by legitimate forms, and the utter destruction of Radicalism every where, by the election of HORATIO SEYMOUR, of New York, as President, and FRANCIS P. BLAIR, of Missouri, as Vice President, and all other Democratic and Conservative nominees for any office; and, further, to promote the mutual benefit and protection of each other in all lawful pursuits, aiding each other in business, as being members of one great political family, seeking to promote each other's welfare, and especially to extend such aid to those who have been or may be ignored or proscribed by the Radical party, as the Association may be able.

ART. 3. The officers of this Club shall consist of a President, three Vice Presidents, a Recording Secretary, a Corresponding Secretary and a Treasurer, who shall perform the duties usual to such offices, and who, together with Five Directors, shall be elected annually at the annual meeting of the Association, and shall constitute an Executive Board, to whom shall be commited the interests of the Club.

ART. 4. This Constitution, and such By-Laws or Regulations as the Club may adopt, may be altered, amended or changed at any public meeting of the Club by a vote of two-thirds of the members present.

SUBSCRIPTION.

We, whose names are hereto annexed, do solemnly pledge our word and sacred honor, constantly and faithfully to promote the objects and aims of this Club as set forth in the foregoing Constitution, and do hold ourselves ready to defend the same, and to protect, to the extent of our ability, every member of this Association throughout the State.

BY-LAWS AND REGULATIONS.

1. Every member of this Club shall sign and subscribe the Constitution, in order to recognition.

2. All monied contributions to the objects of the Association shall be voluntary, and shall be held by the Treasurer, who shall keep an exact account and disburse the same only on the order of the Executive Board, to whom he shall submit his accounts when ordered.

3. The Club shall order its public meetings when and where it chooses, and the President may call meetings when desirable, but the Executive Board, or each of its members as may be designated, shall select speakers and make all necessary arrangements.

4. Each member of the Executive Board is hereby appointed a Committee to solicit names for membership, also monied donations for the objects of the Club, and to attend to the general interests of the Club, such as distributing the correspondence, procuring and circulating documents, &c.

5. The Executive Board shall meet to transact the private business of the Club as often as it may order, (and the officers of the Club shall be *ex-officio* officers of the Board;) when the names of members shall be presented for registration or dismissal for good cause, to conduct the financial business of the Club and such other private matters as may be necessary. All members of the Club may attend the private meetings of the Board when convenient, and may give counsel, but the business of the Board will be determined by the vote of the Board itself.

6. Any member of the Club intending to move to any other section, may obtain a certificate of his membership in the Club, if he desire it, to be signed by the President and Secretary.

7. The Executive Board of each Club will give special attention to all matters of registration, voting, &c., see that all do their duty, and that the law is strictly observed, that all fraud or mal-practice is detected and duly punished.

REMARKS.

1. In South Carolina, Georgia, Mississippi and other Southern States, strong Democratic Clubs are being formed, composed of colored citizens. The Constitution above is so worded that it can be adapted to any place or persons. If Democratic Clubs can be formed entirely of colored persons, perhaps it will be best; but where there are few, the Clubs may decide to enter them on their registers or not, as they may elect.

2. We would suggest that Young Men's Clubs, everywhere, should embrace all young men, from 18 years of age, and upwards. Many old men are faint-hearted, timid, afraid to let people know their political *status*. Take in the young men, who have the pluck, and who may be educated to *love* the Constitution and the country, and who will always vote right, when they become of age. We need the ardor and boldness of youth, as well as the prudence and wisdom of age. The necessity for this, however, would be obviated, if the young men, under the age of 21, would form Clubs of their own.

3. We insist upon forming Clubs in every Ward in every precinct and Captain's District in the State, where 25 or 30 members, and as many more as possible, can be obtained. The more the better. The talent and energy of all our people must be brought out. It will not do to let the old men and the old party managers do all the managing and the talking. We *must put every man* in some position to be useful. By having a Club in every Ward and every neighborhood, we can find room for a great many as officers and talkers and working men. We can have our Club meetings out of doors, these pleasant nights, by moonlight or camp fires, and there will be a chance for *every man*, who can make a talk, or a little speech, or a great speech, to do something in that line. Let the Clubs be formed. Bring out all our men to work for the Constitution and the country, and let us save them by the election of Seymour and Blair!

BOARD.

BY THE DAY, WEEK OR MONTH,

At Reasonable Rates.

MY TABLE WILL BE SUPPLIED WITH the best the Market affords. No pains will be spared to render comfortable all who may favor me with a call.

TWO DOLLARS PER DAY

will be charged transient persons. A deduction for longer time.

Members of the approaching Legislature will do well to call, before engaging board elsewhere.

June 25-tf GEO. T. COOKE.

Wheat Thresher and Carrier.

JUST RECEIVED, another of SINCLAIR'S celebrated open-wrought, 25 inch cylinder, which will be sold with or without the Straw Carrier. Apply at once, to save expenses of transportation from Baltimore

July 16-tf JAMES M. TOWLES.

1,200 LBS. OF LARD, For sale by

G. T. & W. C. STRONACH.

DRY GOODS.

New Spring and Summer Goods for 1868,

CHEAP FOR CASH.

LOOK OUT FOR A CREECH!

JUST RECEIVED, $15,000 worth of new Spring and Summer Goods, which must, at all events, be sold within the next sixty days, if possible.—If you want

LADIES' DRESS GOODS,

I have a beautiful assortment of the various styles and latest importations. It is a well known fact, and universally admitted, that

CREECH'S IS THE PLACE

to buy your goods. This can be, and is substantiated daily, by hundreds.

If you want Cassimeres, Tweeds, Kentucky Jeans, Cotton and Linen Goods of all descriptions, and

At Low Prices,

suitable for gentlemen, boys and children's wear, CREECH'S is the place to look for them.

Why, you may go up one side of Fayetteville street and down the other; yes, and then the cross streets, and you will be bound to come to the conclusion that CREECH'S is the place you had better do your trading. If you want

LADIES' BONNETS,

trimmed or untrimmed, CREECH'S is the place to get them. If you wish to purchase any style of

LADIES, MISSES OR CHILDREN'S HATS,

don't buy until you have seen CREECH'S, or you will miss a great bargain, as he has one of the largest and most beautiful assortments in the City. If you are looking for

MEN'S, BOYS' AND CHILDREN'S HATS,

Ladies, Men and Children's Shoes, why if you stop at Creech's you will surely be suited in style, quality and price.

I told the people, some time ago, that there was no House in the City that could or would sell goods cheaper than I, and now I intend to keep my word. I said then what I meant, and now mean what I say. So don't fail to come to CREECH'S, on R. Smith's corner.

A. CREECH.

April 9 Fayetteville Street.

NEW ARRIVALS.

Goods as LOW as they can be found in this latitude,

AT

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG'S,

No. 21 Fayetteville St.,

RALEIGH, N. C.

The Senior of this firm has been selling Goods for the last twenty years, in this market, and can say to our friends that, considering all things, he never had a

BETTER, NICER OR CHEAPER

STOCK OF GOODS

To offer them than they are now opening at their Store, No. 21 Fayetteville street, Raleigh, N. C.

S. H. & W. J. YOUNG.

October 4, 1867—tf.

MISCELLANEOUS.

P. F. PESCUD,

GENERAL INSURANCE AGENT,

HAS REMOVED his office to his former Drug Store, where he will receive applications and issue Policies of Insurance against loss by Fire, at the lowest remunerative rates, in the following first-class Companies, viz:

Phœnix, of Hartford,
Atlantic, of Brooklyn,
Security, of New York,
Putnam, of Hartford,
Home, of New Haven,
Valley of Virginia, Winchester,
Jefferson, of Virginia, and
The Underwriter's, Selma, Ala.

Their combined Capital and Assets exceeding **$5,500,000.**

LOSSES PROMPTLY ADJUSTED AND PAID.

P. F. PESCUD,
Dec. 14—1y Ins. Agent.

GUILFORD LAND AGENCY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

LANDHOLDERS WHO WISH TO SELL

Agricultural or Mineral Lands, Water Powers, Mills, Town Lots, or Real Estate

of any kind, will find it to their advantage to place their property in our hands for sale.

We have great facilities for procuring purchasers for all such property.

For information, address

JNO. B. GRETTER,
General Agent,
Greensboro', N. C.

Or PHIL THIEM, Agent, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 31—72—y

SALE OF VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION!

On the 17th day of August 1868, in pursuance of a decree in Equity, made at June Term, 1867, and amended at June Term, 1868, of the Supreme Court of N. C., in the case wherein the Heron Mining Company is complainant and Joseph Welsman is respondent, I will proceed to sell at the door of the Court House of the County of Wake, in the city of Raleigh, to the highest bidder, the following described property, being all the land and mining interests, mentioned and described in the pleadings, to wit: About

SIXTEEN TRACTS OF LAND,

containing in all some

4,000 ACRES OR MORE.

Also the mining privilege upon two other tracts of same

1,000 ACRES OR MORE.

This land is situate in the County of Wake, and near the city of Raleigh. There is a continuous and many parallel veins of Graphite, Plumbago or Black Lead, much of it of the highest quality, extending throughout the entire chain of tracts, some twelve miles in length.

Terms, 3 per cent cash, and the residue of the purchase money upon a credit of one, two and three years.

W. S. MASON,
Jun 30-td Commissioner.

JOHN G. WILLIAMS & CO.,

BANKING,

Exchange and Collection Office,

FAYETTEVILLE STREET,

RALEIGH, N. C.

Dealers in Bank Notes, Coin, &c.

Prompt and particular attention given to the collection of Notes, Drafts, &c., in all parts of the country.

Refer to NATIONAL BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, New York.

June 26-1m*

SENTINEL OFFICE

JOB PRINTING.

OUR FRIENDS IN THE CITY OR COUNTRY, desiring Sheriffs' Clerks or Constables Blanks,

CARDS, BOOKS, PAMPHLETS,

or other printing, done, will please send in their orders.

They will be neatly executed and done promptly, and on the lowest terms.

We expect soon to have our office supplied with the necessary material to execute the orders of our friends in every species of Job Printing.

Sept. 27—tf WM. E. PELL, Proprietor.

20 BBLS. No. 1. FAMILY FLOUR AND other grades, arriving

Feb 3-159-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

WHITE PEPPER.

Feb 3-159-tf TONNOFFSKI'S.

1868. 1868.

NEW ARRANGEMENT

FOR THE

SENTINEL.

Published in the City of Raleigh, N. C.,

Daily, Semi Weekly and Weekly.

William E. Pell,
Seaton Gales, } Editors.

In view of the scarcity of money, and the severity of the times, the Proprietor of the SENTINEL has determined to reduce the terms of the paper, to commence after the 31st. DECEMBER, next, and to make such improvements in its general character as will commend it to the patronage of an enlightened public.

In POLITICS it will be thoroughly Conservative, advocating, at all times:

A strict observance of the Constitution of the United States, and the harmonious Union of equal States;

Obedience to law and the enforcement of order;

The supremacy of the civil over the military, in time of peace;

The equality of the three co-ordinate branches of the government;

The sovereignty of the States over their own internal affairs, in strict conformity to the Constitution;

The maintenance of freedom and justice to all, without distinction of color, but the supremacy of the white race as the governing class;

Opposition to Radicalism in all its phases.

As a NEWS journal, it shall be equal to any.

The principal markets will be regularly published.

Its LITERARY character shall be maintained and improved, by contributions from our best writers.

Finally, the SENTINEL will seek to be the special promoter of the educational, moral and economical interests of the people of North Carolina.

Terms:

Daily Sentinel, for one year		$8 00
" "	six months	4 00
" "	three months	2 00
Semi-Weekly Sentinel, for one year		4 00
" "	six months	2 00
" "	three months	1 00
Weekly "	for one year	2 00
" "	six months	1 00

All subscriptions strictly cash in advance.

As an advertising medium, the SENTINEL is equal to any in the State. Terms moderate.

☞ We ask every Conservative in the State to become our Agent to extend the circulation of the SENTINEL. The events of 1868 will be exciting and important. The WEEKLY SENTINEL should be in the hands of the great body of the people.—The terms are now so low that every one will be able to pay for it.

W. E. PELL,
Raleigh, Jan. 1st., 1868. Proprietor

MISCELLANEOUS

1868. 1868.

SPRING TRADE.

TIN WARE AT WHOLESALE.

A LARGE LOT OF TIN WARE ON HAND and constantly making, which will be sold at NEW YORK PRICES!

Material good and workmanship unsurpassed. The undersigned is conducting a NORTH CAROLINA ENTERPRISE, and asks the co-operation of Southern Merchants. He is by availing himself of the best and most improved machinery, prepared to fill all orders for TIN WARE, and can make the supply equal to the demand.

Send me your orders. Satisfaction guaranteed. I will take any kind of good produce in exchange for Tin Ware and particularly want, at best prices, **Rags, Beeswax, Old Copper and Brass** and will pay cash for same, when preferred.

Send for a Price List and compare with your Northern bills—I WILL TRADE FAIR.

I will keep constantly on hand a good assortment of **Cooking Stoves**, Buck's Patent and others of best make and will sell right.

E. H. POGUE,
Feb 3-159-tf Hillsboro' N. C.

LIME, LIME, LIME.

THE UNDERSIGNED proposes to deliver Lime at Salisbury Station at (12) twelve dollars per ton.

The freight on the N. C. R. R is

From Salisbury to Concord	60c.	per ton.
" " Charlotte	$1 00	" "
" " Greensboro'	1 00	" "
" " Comp Shops	1 40	" "
" " Hillsboro'	1 80	" "
" " Durham's	1 85	" "
" " Raleigh,	2 15	" "

A. M. POWELL.

Catawba Station, N. C., July 24-2awfw

Just to Hand.

A LARGE LOT of second-hand MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, on consignment; and for sale at very reasonable rates

BRANSON & JONES.

June 19-tf Raleigh, N. C.

44 Fayetteville Street.

FOR SALE.—A BELL OF BEST BELL Metal, and of excellent tone, suitable for a Church or an Academy. Weight 58 lbs. Will be sold cheap.

J. BROWN,
Raleigh, July 28-tf With Hart & Lewis.

NEW SUPPLIES.

Toilet Soaps, Rosin Soaps, Mason's Blacking, Concentrated Lye, Black Pepper, Parlor Matches, Axle Grease and Copperas. Just received at

July 21-tf UPCHURCH & DODD'S.

THE STAMP ACT.

One of the Tax Laws of the U. S.

Acknowledgment of Deeds, exempt.

Affidavit, 5 cents; in suit or legal proceedings, exempt.

Agreement or Appraisement, for each sheet or piece of paper on which the same is written, 5 cents

Assignment or Transfers, of Mortgage, lease or policy of insurance, the same duty as on the original instrument of patent right, 5 cents.

Bank Checks, Drafts or Orders, &c., at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Bills of Exchange, Inland drafts or orders payable otherwise than at sight or on demand, and any promissory note whatever, payable on demand or at a time designated [except bank notes issued for circulation, and checks made and intended to be, and which shall be, forthwith presented for payment] for a sum not exceeding $100, 5 cents.

For every additional $100 or fractional part thereof, 5 cents.

Bills of Lading vessels for the ports of the United States or British North America, exempt.

On receipt of goods on any foreign ports, 10 cts.

Bills of Sale of any vessel, or part thereof, when the consideration does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

Exceeding one thousand dollars for each five hundred dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents

Of personal property, other than ship or vessel, Bond personal, for payment of money (see mortgage)—Official, $1.

For indemnifying any person for the payment of any sum of money, where the money ultimately recoverable thereupon is one thousand dollars or less, 50 cents.

Where the money recoverable exceeds one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand dollars or fractional part thereof, 50 cents.

Bonds, county, city and town bonds, railroads and other corporation bonds and scrip, are subject to stamp duty. (See mortgage.) Of any description, other than such as are required in legal proceedings, and such as are not otherwise charged in this schedule, 25 cents.

Certificates of deposit in bank, sum not exceeding one hundred dollars, 2 cents.

Of deposit in bank, sum exceeding one hundred dollars, 5 cents.

Of stock in an incorporated company, 25 cents.

General, 5 cents.

Of a qualification of a Justice of the Peace, Commissioner of deeds or Notary public, 5 cents.

Of search of records, 5 cents.

That certain papers are on file, 5 cents.

That certain paper cannot be found, 5 cents.

Of redemption of land sold for taxes, 5 cents.

Of birth, marriage and death, 5 cents.

Of qualifications of school teachers, 5 cents

Of profits of an incorporated company, for a sum not less than ten dollars and not exceeding fifty dollars, 10 cents.

Exceeding fifty dollars and not exceeding one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding one thousand dollars, for every additional one thousand, or fractional part thereof, 25 cents.

Of damage or otherwise, and all other certificates or documents issued by any port warden, marine surveyor, or other person acting as such, 25 cents.

Certified Transcript of Judgments, satisfaction of judgments and of all papers recorded or on file, 5 cents.

Check, draft or order for the payment of any sum of money exceeding $10, drawn upon any person or other than a bank, banker or trust company, at sight or on demand, 2 cents.

Contract (See Agreement Brokers,) 10 cents.

Conveyance deed, instrument of writing, whereby lands, tenements, or other reality sold shall be conveyed, the actual value of which does not exceed $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500 and not exceeding $1,000, $1.

For every additional five hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, in excess of one thousand dollars, 50 cents.

Entry of any goods, wares or merchandise at any custom house, not exceeding one hundred dollars in value, 25 cents.

Exceeding one hundred dollars and not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 50 cents.

Exceeding five hundred dollars in value, $1,00.

For the withdrawal of any goods or merchandise from bonded warehouse, 50 cents.

Gauger's return if for quantity not exceeding five hundred gallons gross, 10 cents

Exceeding 500 gallons, 25 cents.

Power of Attorney to sell or transfer stock, or collect dividends the same, 25 cents.

To vote at an election of an incorporated company, 10 cents.

To receive or collect rents, 25 cents.

To sell, or convey, or rent, or lease real estate, $1,00.

For any other purpose, 50 cents.

Probate of will or letters of administration, where the value of both real and personal estate does not exceed $2,000, $1,00.

For every additional $2,000, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $2,000, 50 cents.

Bonds of executors, administrators, guardians and trustees, are each subjected to a stamp duty of $1,00.

Protest upon bill, note, check or draft, 25 cts.

Promissory, (See Bills of Exchange, inland,) Renewal of, subject to same duty as original note.

Receipt for the payment of any sum of money, or debt due, exceeding twenty dollars, or for the delivery of any property, 2 cents.

Trust Deed made to secure a debt to be stamped as a mortgage conveying estate to uses, to be stamped as conveyances.

Warehouse Receipt for any goods, wares or merchandise, not otherwise provided for, deposited or stored in any public or private warehouse not exceeding five hundred dollars in value, 10cts

Exceeding five hundred and not exceeding one thousand dollars 20 cents.

Exceeding $1,000, for every $1,000 or fractional part thereof, in excess of $1,000, 10 cents.

For any goods, etc., not otherwise provided for, stored or deposited in any public or private warehouse or yard, 25 cents.

Writs or Legal Documents, writs or other legal process by which any suit is commenced in any court of record, either of law or equity, 50 cents

Writ or original process issued by a court not of record, where the amount claimed is $100 or over, 50.

Upon every confession of judgment or cognovit for $100 or over, except in cases where the tax for a writ has been paid, 50 cents.

Writ or other process, appeals from justices courts, or other courts of inferior jurisdiction, to a court of record, 50 cents.

Warrants of distress, when the amount of rent claimed does not exceed $100, 25 cents.

When the amount exceeds $100, 50 cents.

Insurance, Marine, Inland and Fire. Where the consideration paid for the insurance, in cash premium notes, or both, does not exceed $10, 16 cents.

Exceeding ten dollars, and not exceeding fifty, 50 cents.

Insurance, Life, when the amount insured does not exceed one thousand dollars, 25 cents.

Exceeding $1,000 and not exceeding $5,000, 50 cts.

Exceeding $5,000, $1,00.

Lease of lands or tenements where the rents do not exceed $300 per annum, 50 cents.

Exceeding $300, for each additional $200, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $300, 50 cents.

Perpetual, subject to stamp duty as a "conveyance."

Clause of guaranty of payment of rent incorporated or endorsed, five cents additional.

Measurers' Return, if for quantity not exceeding one thousand bushels, 10 cents.

Exceeding 1,000 bushels, 25 cents.

Mortgage, trust deed, bill of sales, or personal bond for the payment of money exceeding $100 and not exceeding $500, 50 cents.

Exceeding $500, for every additional $500, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $500, 50 cents.

Pawner's Checks 5 cents.

Passage Ticket from the United States to any foreign port, costing not more than $35, 50 cents.

Costing more than $35, and not exceeding $50 $1,00

For every additional $50, or fractional part thereof, in excess of $50, $1,00.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Revenue stamps may be used indiscriminately upon any of the matters or things enumerated in Schedule B., except proprietary and playing card stamps, for which a special use has been provided.

Postage stamps cannot be used in payment of the duty chargeable on instruments.

It is the duty of the maker of an instrument to affix and cancel the stamp thereon. If he neglects to do so, the party for whom it is made, may stamp it before it is used; and if used after the 30th of July, 1864, and used without a stamp, it cannot afterwards be effectually stamped. Any failure upon the part of the maker of an instrument, to appropriately stamp it, renders him liable to a penalty of two hundred dollars.

Suits are commenced in many States by other process than writ, viz: summons, warrants, publication, &c., in which case these, as the original process, severally require stamps.

Writs of scire facias are subject to stamp duty as original process.

The jurat of an affidavit, taken before a Justice of the Peace, Notary Public, or other officer duly authorized to take affidavits, is held to be a certificate, and is subject to a stamp duty of five cents, except when taken in suits of legal proceedings.

Certificates of loan in which there shall appear any printed or written evidence of an amount of money to be paid on demand or at any time designated, are subject to stamp duty as Promissory Notes.

The assignment of a mortgage is subject to the same duty as that imposed upon the original instrument; that is to say, for every sum of five hundred dollars, or any fractional part thereof, of the amount secured by the mortgage, at time of its assignment, there must be affixed a stamp or stamps, denoting a duty of five cents.

When two or more persons join in the execution of an instrument, the stamps to which this instrument is liable, under the law, may be affixed and cancelled by one of the parties.

In conveyance of real estate, the law provides that the stamp affixed must answer to the value of the property conveyed.

No stamp is required on warrant of attorney accompanying a bond or note, when such bond or note has affixed thereto the stamp or stamps denoting the duty required, and whenever any bond or note is secured by mortgage, but one stamp duty is required on such papers, such stamp duty being the highest rates required for such instruments, or either of them. In such case a note or memorandum of the value or denomination of the stamp affixed should be made upon the margin or in the acknowledgment of the instrument which is not stamped.

THE FORTIETH CONGRESS.

The following is a full list of the members of both Houses of the Fortieth Congress, the Republican members being marked "r," and the opposition "d."

SENATE.

Benjamin F. Wade, r, of Ohio, President.
John W. Forney, r, of Penn., Secretary.

MAINE.	Term Expires.
Lot M. Morrill, r	'69
Wm P Fessenden, r	'71
NEW HAMPSHIRE.	
Aaron H Cragin, r	'71
Jno W Patterson, r	'73
VERMONT.	
Geo F Edmunds, r	'69
Justus S Morrill, r	'73
MASSACHUSETTS.	
Charles Sumner, r	'69
Henry Wilson, r	'71
RHODE ISLAND	
William Sprague, r	'69
Henry B Anthony, r	'73
CONNECTICUT.	
James Dixon, d	'69
Orris S Ferry, r	'73
NEW YORK.	
Elwin D Morgan, r	'69
Roscoe Conkling, r	'73
NEW JERSEY.	
F T Frelinghuysen, r	'69
Alex G Gastell, r	'71
PENNSYLVANIA.	
C R Buckalew, d	'69
Simon Cameron, r	'73
DELAWARE	
Geo R Riddle, d	'69
Wm Saulsbury, d	'73
MARYLAND.	
Reverdy Johnson, d	'69
—— Hamilton, d	——
WEST VIRGINIA.	
P G Van Winkle, r	'69
Waitman T Willey, r	'71
KENTUCKY.	
—— Mc Creery, d	——
Garrett Davis, d	'73
TENNESSEE.	
D T Patterson, d	'69
Joseph S Fowler, r	'71
OHIO.	
Benjamin F Wade, r	'69
John Sherman, r	'73

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Schuyler Colfax, r, of Indiana, Speaker
Edward McPherson, r, of Pennsylvania, Clerk.

MAINE.	
John Lynch, r	
Sidney Perham, r	
James G Blaine, r	
John A Peters, r	
Frederick A Pike,